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EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, PROPRIETORS

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

ESTABLISHED AUGUST WHOLE NUMBER IS

TALK WITH THE SEA.

I said with a moan, as I roamed alone. By the side of the solemn sea-"Oh, cast at my feet, which the billows meet, ome token to comfort me.

'Mid thy surges cold, a ring of gold
I have lost, with an amethyst bright.
Thou hast locked it so long in thy casket strong. That the rust must have quenched its light

md a gift, I pray, on thy sheeted spray, To solace my drooping mind,

For I'm sad and grieve, and ere long must leave
This rolling globe behind." Then the Sea answered, "Spoils are mine

From many an argosy, The pearl-drops sleep in my bosom deep, But nought have I there for thee."

When I mused before, on this rock-boun

The beautiful walked with me; She has gone to her rest in thy heaving bro Since I saw thee last, thou Sca! Restore, restore, the smile she wore,

When her cheek to mine was pressed, Give back the voice of the fervent soul That could lighten the darkest breast!"

But the houghty Sea, in its majesty, Swept onward as before,

Though a surge in wrath, from its rocky path, Shricked out to the sounding shor "Thou hast toked of our king a harder thing

Than mortal e'er claimed b For never the wealth of loving heart

POPULAR DELUSIONS.

MESMER AND THE MAGNETIZERS.

The ridiculous pretensions of the astrole gers were in some degree rivalled by the professors of animal magnetism, who declare that all diseases were curable by their myste

Paracelsus and Van Helmont ind promulgated all kinds of magnetic and syr pathetic cures, and made the most impude t the wonderful works they pretended to have accomplished, chargse who declined to accept their sta nents with drowsiness, ignorance and obsti nacy. The theory of the magnetizers was that there existed among all bodies a certain magnetical or attractive agreement, a sort of sympathy between all natural things, and that a proper application of this principle led to the most astonishing results.

In the year 1639, a little book was publish ed, under the title of "The Sympathetical wder of Edricius Mohynus, of Eburo," in which wounds were said to be curable without the use of ordinary remedies. The writer ed to trace the cure to the sympathetic action of the stars, but other writers on the subject averred that the cure depended more on the directing will of the operator, than on astrological influence. Without wasting time in exposing the folly of either statement, we need only observe that any individual possessed of common sense will be convinced of the absurdity of the magnetizers' pretent by examining the practical parts of their

The magnet, or load-stone, was regarded as the main-stay of the magnetic system.-Helmont says that the back of the loadstone. swellings, rheumatism-likewise it prevente the cramp. Paracelsus says that a cure might be effected in various ways, but one specimen will suffice :- "Take a magnet impregnated with mummy, and mixed with rich earth; in this earth sow some seeds that have a congruity of homogenity with the disease: then let this earth, well sifted and mixed with mummy, be laid in an earthen vessel: let the seed committed to it be water ed daily with a lotion in which the diseased limb or body has been washed. Thus will the disease be transplanted from the human ody to the seeds which are in the earth,-Having done this, transplant the seeds from the earthen vessel to the ground, and walt till they begin to sprout into herbs; as they increase the disease will diminish; and when they have arrived at their full growth, it will appear altogether.* Uldericus Balk declares that "if thou shalt enclose the warm blood of the sick in the white and shell of an egg, which is exposed to a nourishing warmth, and this blood, being mixed with a piece of flesh, thou shalt give to a hungry dog, the disorder departs from thee into the dog." -Another writer tells us that "the root of the Caroline thistle being plucked up when full of juice and virtue, and tempered with the mummy of a man, will exhaust the powers and natural strength out of a man, on whose shadow thou shalt stand, into thyself." Again Paracelsus gives a receipt for curing wounds given with a sharp instrument:—"Take," thief who has been hanged and left in the heard of the garrison at Breda (1625), cured air; of real mummy, of human blood, of each, of the scurvy by the supposed virtue of a drop one ounce; of human suct two funces; of of camomile decoction, in a gallon of water?

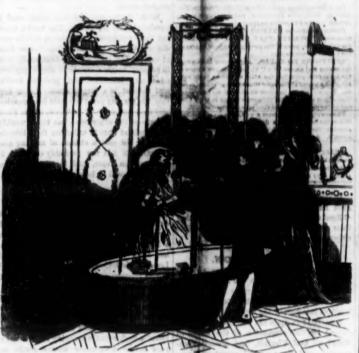
and keep the salve in an oblong, narrow The method of cure was, to apply this salve, not to the wound, but to the w pon which caused the wound, simply wash ing the wound with cold water, and ing it with linen rag.

futation to recipes when the ingredients are so abhorrent, partake so much of the delusion of magic, and the application of which was never made to the part affected. Who would be silly enough to imagine that he could draw out the gout with a loadstone, transfer rheumatism to a plant, rid himself of any disease by passing it over to a dog, acquire strength from standing in the shadow of a healthy man, or healing a wound by swadanointing the knife which caused it? This last recipe of the weapon created much controversy when it first appeared; but wound was to be carefully cleaned every day, one writer says, surgeons at this moment follow exactly the same method, exept anointing the weapon!

After causing much excitement and deluding a large number of people into a belief of their extraordinary powers, the magnetizers lost much of their popularity, which was, however, suddenly revived by Father Hell and Anthony Mesmer, about the year 1774. These men employed the loadstone as a cure for disease, and invented a mechanical contrivance of steel plates, which was applied to the body of the patient. Of these two, Mesmer is the best known. In 1766 he published a treatise on the "Influence of the Stars and Planets in the Cure of Disease." His publication was regarded only in the light of a reoduction of the doctrines of Paracels Van Helmont, &c., and did not attract the attention which its author anticipated. Mesner then gave out that he had restored the sight of a woman who had been totally blind for years; but when the matter was inquired into, the woman turned out to be still stone blind, which Mesmer declared was attributable to her own obstinacy! After the disco very of this obvious cheat, Mesmer thought it advisable to quit Vienna, and took up his abode in Paris, in 1778. There he began to excite stiention. He taught that a universal fluid surrounded and penetrated all bodies and was the first cause of all phenomena; that man could change the movements of this fluid, and augment or diminish the quantity in other individuals. He gave to it the name of the Animal Magnetic Fluid.

Mesmer established himself in Paris, and,

surrounded by everything of the most costly and elegant description, received his patients, and found his reputation rapidly extending In a large hall was an oval vessel, made o oak, for or five feet in diameter, and one foot in depth. Bottles, filled with magnetic water, well corked up and disposed in radii, were laid at the bottom of this vessel; water was poured upon them, and iron filings thrown n, to heighten the magnetic effect, after which an iron cover was placed over the vessel. This cover was called the bagnet, and was pierced with holes, through which iron rods were passed, to be applied to the bodies of the afflicted. The room in which the magnetic fluid was applied was decorated in th tasteful manner; everything which could charm the eye, everything calculated to excite the imagination and arouse the senibilities, was introduced; the mellow light fell through windows of stained glass; the oaded with perfume: the voi WAS an invisible choir, hired from the opera, were heard; otherwise a solemn silence prevailed, and the attendants moved about as if impressed by the responsibility of serving the mysterious Mesmer. All this was calculated to produce the intended effect on the weak, nervous and credulous crowds who attended his consulting rooms. On the delicate frames of sensitive women, the strange remedies used by Mesmer, no doubt, produced singular effects; but it was obvious enough that they were simply the effects which would be produced by any means which excited an over-wrought imagination, in a weak, nervous subject. Mesmer was incapable of acting on the strong-minded or able-bodied, neither could he operate on those who entertained doubts of his success. It was essential for the patient to resign himself entirely to the magnetizer, that he should disregard physics and metaphysics, remove all objections from his mind, and take for granted, as so many facts, all the assertions of the operator. Then, indeed, a temporary cure might be effected on those who had nothing the matter with them, except an imaginary disease; but those who were really suffering from severe maladies experienced no relief. The whole affair was a delusion. Those who thought they were ill. thought they were cured, and gave out that Mesmer cured them. The effects of imagination in these ways have been seen in thousands of cases before and since; even in some cases of real sickness, imagination will says he, "of moss growing on the head of a produce a beneficial effect. Who has not



MESMER AND HIS APPARATUS

poured on the neck of a condemned criminal others spoke derisively of the spirits of the who was expecting the executioner's axe, dead the phantons of these near and dear, who was expecting the executioner's axe, and who died on the spot? The wonderfu effect which the excited imagination exerts over the body is patent; and to this cause and no other, the partial success of the magnetizers is to be ascribed.

ed to open the eyes of the er profe blind, to impart strength to the paralytic, to that already heal all manner of diseases; but blindness es, paralysis, severe cases of illness ad his influence, and all he could do was to declare his patients obstinate and unbelieving. It is not within the prevince of this article to discuss the claims of modern rism. That cures have been effected by its agency, is, to say the least, very probaand that there is such a thing as is called "Animal Magnetism" is now generally admitted—though as yet it seems to be of very little practical value

VIOLET:

THE WONDER OF KINGSWOOD CHASE

BY PIERCE EGAN.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

CHAPTER XIV.

Now from the virgin's check a fresher bloom Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round; Her lips blush deeper sweets; she breathes of youth:

The shini In brighter flow; her wishing bosom heaves With palpitations wild; kind tumults sere Her veins, and all her yielding soul is Love. -Thomas

The dawn was breaking when Eric started from his bed, and pressing his hands on his

temples, endeavored to collect his thoughts. upon the scene yet scarcely visible; then he cast his eyes over his own figure, and discocovered that he was attired as he had been the day previously.

Rapidly everything which had happened to him the night before recurred to him, and threw him into a state of great mental excitement. He remembered all up to the sudden such an awful and supernatural manner presented herself to his amazed eyes; beyond that nothing

his own bed-chamber, he knew not, nor strain his brain as he would, could he recollect a single incident connected with it.

He had seen enough, however, to detervery morning, and in the light of day.

He was not superstitious; he did not believe in the indiscriminate wandering of per- experition of gamekeepers, besters, and dogs turbed spirits, but he did believe that there existed in heaven and earth more than was dreamt of in the world's philosophy.

It was not at Kingswood he had first seen visions. He had kept, boy as he was, mid- valet, with affected earnestness; and then night vigits when others slept. What he added, abruptly- You most be very dull

who had departed from the world, he joined not in the mockery, but with a face grave and and, would walk away, and remain alone He had a conception that he had a remark

able destiny and a mission. He imagin-that already he had received revelations, as there were others of far greater import to come. The events of his life had already racter, they had formed him to expect marvels, and he was prepared to seize every opportunity to meet with them. He considere that the occurrences of the night before were but an event half worked out, and he trusted to the day to complete what the night had

He vet clutched in his hand the quaint old Gothic key, and he persuaded himself, though | door he had the night before opened, remainhe could not recall the circumstances, that he ed open. had intuitively closed the door he had unlocked with it, and pursued noiselessly the passages and corridors leading to the chamber he now occupied.

He prepared for another visit, changed his ments, and waited anxiously until the servants had prepared his breakfast and had

As he was about to quit his room at a mo ment when he anticipated the servants would be occupied far from the quarter he intended his own room like a frightened deer. to inspect, he was startled by the appearance of Pharisec, who stood at his elbow before he discovered him.

"Upon what errand do you seek me?" sked Erle, rather brusquely.

"I thought you would like to hear how strange air of solemnity.

It cyril is getting on," he exclaimed, in a He closed the second door which led into Mr. Cyril is getting on," he exclaimed, in a

"Naturally." returned Eric, in a softer Has the fever of the brain abated ?"

"Oh, yes," returned the valet; "he is quite imself again, as far as the brain is concern He walked to the window, and gazed out ed; but he is very low and melancholy-so very reserved, so very unlike his usual frank en manner."
"Indeed!" ejaculated Erle, with an air of

irprise, which appeared to strike the valet as being something strange.

"It is even so," he rejoined; "and what

both Lord and Lady Kingswood consider so remarkable is, that he emphatically declines vanishing of the female figure which had in to offer the slightest explanation of the circumstances which led to the rufflanly attack upon him. Perhaps you sir, can throw some light upon the matter, as you were the first How, or by what means, he had regained to discover him," he added, artfully.

'No," returned Eric, curtly and coldly. "The gamekeeper fastens it all on the back of some poaching rufflan, who is one of the wonders of Kingswood Chace, known as mine to see more, and his next visit to the Tubal Kish," continued Pharisee. He is ghostly old library he resolved should be that comstantly up to mischief and though he is readily succeed, and so gave up the investialways lurking in the Chace, neither dogs nor men can catch him. There is quite an

"I appe they will catch him." observed Eric in a tone of indifference.

"Iam sure I hope they may," rejoined the

and I shall proceed to it by the outlet of

"Ah!" replied the valet, with a cre "Yet a stroll in the wood is dull at

and Lady Kingswood will shortly return to London, taking Lady Mand with them," re-sponded the valet. "Mr. Cyril, probably, if well enough, will return to college. You, I think—I say, I rather imagine—will remain here alone throughout the winter season,

"I can amuse myself," he said, in a frigid

place," persisted the valet, in an instructing roice, "all festivity, life, enjoyment, and pleasure. There are hundreds of young lalies lovelier than Lady Maud, and without

fillence, fellow!" interrupted Erie, in a aughty and indignant voice. "How dare you speak thus to me? What encouragement have I given to you to be thus impertinent? Pray coufine your speculations to your own brain. At his own time, Lord Kingswood will no doubt confide his in-

Pharisee's face changed to a saffron hue and his features seemed to contract. Master, however, of his emotions, he bowed with afbeted humility, humbly begged pardon, and alunk out of the room, very much as if he was greatly abashed.

His real sensations were of a very differen nature, a feeling of malicious resentm filled his breast, and he placed the disdainful rejection by Erie of his suggestion at the commencement of an account which he deed should have a quittance in full ere t was closed.

Left thus alone, the impulse to renew his visit to the library returned again to Eric with irresistible force, and he hesitated for a oment only, ere he, with rapid step, made his way to the haunted wing as it was termed

by the household. As he entered the gloomy old sitting-room, he saw at a glance that it had not been en-tered by anyone since he quitted it, but he started on discovering that the black oaken

He advanced into the narrow pa which he could now perceive was intended for a secret communication, and closed the

door behind him. The darkness was as dense as the night before, but he quickly made his way to the

end, and found the door which had admitted him into the library also open. He reflected with mortification that he

oust on the previous night have fled back to

. He entered the library, and gazed around him with an emotion of awe. The light entered dimly through the diamonded panes, encrusted with the dust of centuries, and though every object was clearly visible, Only one fiery gleam shot forth from the it caused a gioom to pervade the spacious valet's eyes, and he turned them upon the chamber, which, added to the extreme for I am not fond of the society of strangers stillness that reigned communicated to it a

> this ancient structure, and then turned his eyes slowly around him. Still in the same attitude, stood the white female figure which had so moved him the night before.

A blush of shame and humiliation burned on his check as he detected that it was a marble statue.

He hurried towards it, and examined it with great interest and admiration.

It was a fine specimen of sculptural excellence. The attitude was graceful, the figure sweetly proportioned, the drapery arranged with masterly skill, and the chiselling dis-played high unish.

But it was the face which most deeply attracted his attention. Not so much that it was young, delicate, and lovely, but rather because its expression was so mournful, even though a sweet smile played upon the

The features were like those of the portrait in the bed-chamber-singularly so. resembled also-whose? He could not remember, yet they were fresh in his mind. He taxed his memory, but he could not

front of which was a tablet, containing the words, in a line-" YE LADYE MACDE."

Heneath was the date 1555. Underneath were the words-"THE UNAVENCED."

one ounce; of human suct two Munces; of linased oil, turpentine, and Armenian bole, of cate of case where a stream of cold water was then beheld, what strange and mysterious here, sir."

then beheld, what strange and mysterious here, sir."

"Yery," responded Eric emphatically. "I have a stroll in the word; amounted to fascination.

"Yery," responded Eric emphatically. "I have a stroll in the word; amounted to fascination.

ing Lady Maud, and he adva slow, gilding step, towards her. She sunk half-fainting upon a

the sunk half-fainting upon a stool near to her, and he saw by the asky whiteness of her with terror

"Do not be alarmed, Lady Mand," he exclaimed, quickly, in a low, reassuring tone.
"It is I—Mr. Gower."

She rose up and tried to smile, while she extended her hand to him, but her words died ere they reached her white lips.

"Pray be seated and recover yourself," he exclaimed. "This is a strange, gloomy old

room, drear enough to scare any one. My presence here, I know, must have been very unexpected, but still, Lady Maud, I am real flesh and blood."

This was all said readily and fluently enough, and it had the desired effect, for Lady Maud drew a long breath, hid her face for a moment in her handkerchief, and then, looking in his eyes with a singular sweetness of expression in her own, she said, with a soft

"I ought not to be alarmed at your pre mce; rather it ought to create within my breast at least a sense of protection. But

Erle urged her to proceed

"Your appearance here is so sudden—so strange," she continued, with a perplexed mien. "I have been in this old library for some little time, I saw you not when I entered, I heard not your arrival, but raising my eyes—I cannot tell why—I beheld you fronting me."

"No wonder you imagined me to be a spectre," he returned, with a smile, and then dded, frankly, "I possess, Lady Maud, perhaps unfortunately, a very active spirit of in-quiry, a circumstance ministered to its cravings, and I have just discovered a mode of gaining access to this apartment by a com-munication which is evidently a secret one."

She regarded him with an expression of

I have been in the habit of coming here for years," she replied, half musingly, "be-cause I am fond of the strange old lore I find n some of the books here, yet I know of but one approach. That has long been disused. I-I do not think that any one but myself is acquainted with this taste of mine visits here. Indeed, I believe Lord Kings-wood would scarcely approve of it. Yet I see nothing objectionable in it, and I often steal here for an hour in the morning. But, Mr. Gower, you did not enter by the same

way as myself-you could not."
"I did not, Lady Mand," he replied.-Nevertheless, I am very glad that we have met, and I am rejoiced that it should be here, for whom one cares nothing. Here I can speak to you in earnest sincerity without the expression of my features being inquisitively examined or my words caught up by ears for which they were not intended. I am, in truth, Lady Maud, glad to see you again, for your presence here, and yet more your looks, assure me that you are nearly recovered from the effects of your perilous situation a few days back."

"Indeed, Mr. Gower," she said, with unre served warmth, the tears springing into her eyes as she instinctively held out to him both her hands, which he as instinctively took, "I am glad to meet you, and, as you here, because at least here I may indulge in the free expression of a grateful heart, and tender you, with the most fervid warmth, my best thanks for your noble efforts to save me. I wish you to be assured that the service, so high and so important as it proved, can never be effaced from my memory

"Your gratefulness, Lady Maud," he returned, speaking in a rich and impressive tone, "pains even while it pleases me, I wish for no reward even of simple thanks for the part I played in what might have been the tragedy of the Chace. Yet I wish you to think well and kindly of me. I do not desire you to remember the service, yet I should be The figure stood upon a pedestal, on the grieved if the event passed from your memory, for then I should be forgotter

Lady Maud listened to him with downcast eyes, for his orbs so large, so brilliant, so elo quent in their oppression, rested on her sweet This statue Eric immediately conjectured face with a gaze too earnest for here to susto be that of the Lady Maud of whom Phari- tain. But yet she listened to him with a see had spoken as having been the victim of quiet joy-that undemonstrative joy which.

sed to hear these of m his lips. She wondered why he wished to think well and kindly of him. Did she not? Love is not of slow grywth in young bearing full she would not understand why he should be so sexious that she should not

eget him.
She raised her clear, innotest eyes to his.
"We are very new friends, Mr. Gower,"
to said. "I have rendered you no service
to said. "I have rendered you no service we extended to you only common civi Why do you wish me to think kindly

out"
was a point-blank question, and for the
sent disconcerted him, especially as he
yeared that he had possession of both hez

mail white hands still. He had no desire to part with them. It was indeed, to be honored by their gentle Yet he was embarramed at retaining

uptly upon him. "couldly he turned pale and red by turns and his voice might have been a little un ady when he spoke, yet he answered are readily than might have been expected

"We are new friends, Lady Maud, it is true," he mid, still earnestly, "but we are friends—friends, I hope, in the acceptation of that word which alone makes friendship deie or valuable. Until now I have had no friend in my view of the sentiment. I would not for worlds force my friendship on ed being, yet my heart yearns to one who would take more than a on interest in my life, who would sympathize with my disappointments, cheer me in my trials, and share in my happiness. We ail, I presume, desire to stand favorably in the opinions of others, yet how much more aly do we wish this when it is a friend whose high estimation we covet! That, Lady Maud, is why I wish you to think kind

Once more Lady Maud's eyes sought the floor. Priend! It was a pleasant word, yet a cold one. She liked her cousin Cyril much and he was a friend; yet it seemed to her that Erie had a stronger claim upon her good will even than Cyril, for he had saved her life, and the word friend did not seem to ex mati. of the two. Lord Kingswood was her guardian, and, of course, her friend, yet could be and Eric stand in the san category in her esteem! Lady Kingswood. per friend, but a smile curled be lip, and she did not care to pursue the layer

Well, it was a barren word that same friend Still, the language gave her no other, and so was prepared to accept it, and ratify it with her fair hand, when lo! she discovered that he still held both in the gentle pressure

She was, in her turn, a little startled by the discovery, and slightly confused. In her confusion she pressed his hands, and then snatch ed her own hurriedly away, looking hastily and timidly round her, as if she expected to see Lord Kingswood gazing sternly, haugh-tily, and like a grim tyrant upon them both,

"Mr. Gower, I fear that I shall make but a or substitute for such a friend as you need. In my sense the obligations of the word—if I properly comprehend its meaning—are boundess, and I am most likely to fulfil them very, very inadequately; yet—yet I wish you to believe that—I do not decline—that is, I am anxious to try-to attempt-oh, Mr. Gower, I am at a loss to convey my meaning. Only believe I am very grateful to you, and if the comprehends friendship, you are entitled to tine in its truest and sincerest spirit."

And she proved it by vanishing from the library with a sudden abruptness which preented his offering to detain her.

Now the library looked gloomier, darker, drearier than ever. He wondered why she fied, and he felt disturbed that she should do so even while in the act of acknowledging that she would be to him that friend for whhis unfilled heart so longed. She was certainly embarrassed, perhaps she did not desire their relations should be of so close a nature; perhaps he had stepped beyond the limits of his position, for she was a lady of high birth, and he-

fever heat. He made a flery, impatient ges-

"I may seek her friendship on equal ground. I feel-I know I may," he cried, with sudden.

Then he thought again that her manner would have betrayed her, if she was averse to the close intimacy of friendship, and she and been gentle, even tender, in her demea-. But she had fled from him, and that perplexed him; and so he tortured and self, until, in despair, he gave up the attempt to work out a solution

He examined some books, but he returned them to their places, and then, with light step, pursued the path she had taken, but he found a closed door to bar his progress, so he quitte the library, and wandered out into the Chace, ck into his own rooms, and passing a sleepless night, together with a morning that seemed to crawl, he at length took an tunity to return to the library. Lady

Maud was not there. massive draperies by the windows, as if in the hope that she had concealed herself bese one of the hangings, and he should discover her, but she was not so hidden.

At length he took a book from one of the scating himself near a window, his rent over half a dozen pages line by line, but the eye of his mind saw only the form, the face, the sweet, smiling, gentle Lady

And he aroused as out of a dream, to find ner before him, regarding him with a half-rightened, yet very friendly expression of countenance. He rose up and greeted her

"I did not think you wou nid, in a self-under

"Nay, you could have been sure of my oming," he answered. "Yet I quitted you so hastily yesterday. I did not say farewell, or even that I might come here again to look over these deeply passessing old books," she atserved, not trusting her eyes to look in his face. "Why, Lady Maud, did you quit me so

addenly?" he inquired, in the same aubdued nical voice.

beek burned. She felt something like a sulprit accused of a high mindemeanor, and he really did not know why. "I do not know, Mr. Gower," she at length

replied, with a sudden frankness. "Lady Kingswood scolds me at times for a want of self-possession. I suppose my fault prevalled over my controly vestorday. Do you brgive me !"

With a smile liste offered his band, and he accepted it for an instant and for a touch. Somehow that shaking hands appeared a very formidable ceremony, though it was a mere stimony of friendship.

Then they proceeded to converse on va rious topics, and in a more easy style than be tion respecting the relations between herself and Lord and Lady Kingswood and also Consin Cyril. She spoke in warm, high praisoful terms of the latter; of his generally happy, cheerful disposition; of his truthfu and noble spirit. Yet she spoke in such a tone that Krie was pleased with her cule

And he told her of his early days at school of his lonely isolation, of his high hopes, his gorgeous dreams, his speculative theories, and his ambitious yearnings. She listened with deep interest to his glowing words, and to his fervid cloquence. She seemed fascinated by his voice as by his revelations; and when the time arrived for them to part, they lingered near to each other, their hands trembled be eath the pressure that each found it unable to refrain from giving, and they met again only to prove how quickly their friends had taken root and would be blossoming.

Strange, with all their talk in the many ectings after this they had in the library the name of Philip Avon never passed the Eric had kept the appointment Philip had forced upon him, even though he had learned continued dangerously ill; but, of ourse, he came not. Erle, however, knew that he would come as soon as he obtained strength, and now Philip was not more eage for the meeting than he was himself.

And it happened one morning in that lo library, not so long after they had first met there, that Eric proposed that they should toof that ancient lore of which Lady Mand had spoken. She, pleased with the proposition, selected a book contain ing histories of Saxon days written in quain

They sat side by side, and together read they proceeded. The subject embraced the story of a boy and girl who met accide in an old Saxon tower. It traced their first acquaintance deepening to a more familiar relation, thence how it had become a fast firm, and carnest friendship.

To both the story seemed to possess a sing lar charm, for it was told in truthful and ex pressive language.

It went on to show how this friendship ha been maintained through bitter trials, difficulties, reverses, and vicissitudes of all kinds always coming forth brighter, purer, and stronger after the severest test of its endurance. And then it told how, at length, this constant, faithful, loyal friendship proved to be in that diaguise, LOVE!

The eyes of Lady Mand and Eric upre at an instant, and met in one long, passion ate gaze, then a film seemed to come over her eyes, and her head drooped upon hi shoulder.

He pressed his lips to hers with a sudden petuous fervor.

Hoth suddenly rose up, and she looked int roused from some wild, extraordinary dream Then pressing her hands to her temples, she stered a wild, despairing cry, and fled from the library.

igh birth, and he—

He turned as cold as death, and then to
that old book, covered his burning eyes with his cold, cold hands, and trembled violently. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

> A physician in Wisconsin being disturb ed one night by a burglar, and having no ball or shot for his pistol noiselessly loaded the weapon with dry, hard, pills, and gave the intruder a "proscription" which he thinks will go far towards curing the rascal of a very bac

thing on earth so beautiful as the household in which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twinstars are centred in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly sup port and a heavenly anchor.

At a theatre in Nantes, during a per formance, a boy fell over the gallery railing struck three people in the different tiers of boxes as he descended, and finally landed in a vacant seat in the pit, to the great astonish ment of a gentleman who was enjoying th play in that part of the house. The boy wa and to be uninjured.

TURNING THE TABLES. lady, a native of Sydney, Australia, being asked if she would like to go to Britain, an to live in it. On being pressed for her rea son, she replied "that, from the great numbe of had people sent out from thence, it mus surely, be a very wicked place to live

We were amused once at hearing th story of an old lady whose only exciamation on hearing of the execution of a man who had once lived in the neighborhood, was, "Well, Lamow'd he'd come to the gallows at last, see the knot in his handkerchief was al-

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Henry Peterson, Editor.

PHILADRIPHIA SAPERDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

TERMS, &c.

The Terms of THE POST are \$2 a-year, if said in advance-\$3, if not paid in advance. If The TRATE TRAE's evident-place must a ways be paid in apprant. For \$5, in ADVANCE, one copy is must take years. We continue the following over Terms to Cusha:

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possible - the cost of which shows to preserve, possible - the cost of which may be deducted from the amount. Address PRATON & PETERSON, No. 53 Wainst St., Philadephia. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS.—We cannot desire the return rejected communications. If the viticie is worth preserving, it is generally word making clean copy of.

such an unsettled condition, we should be obliged to our country friends when remitting their subscriptions. to either gold or postage stamps.

THE SUSPENSION.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks of Philadelphia on the 22nd, is characterized by their officers as a measure of defence, and as enabling them to relieve the ousiness interests of the city.

A partial run upon the Philadelphia bank

aused by the suspension of the banks of Maryland and Virginia, had already com menced-and the practical question there fore seemed to be, whether they should sus pend at once, and save their specie, or put off the suspension until their specie was all ex-

The community, almost without an excepion, sustains the banks in the course they thought safest to pursue-for the community has grown considerably wiser upon the sub ect of banking than it was three years ago.

Our banks are said to be founded upon specie basis"-this, however, is merely leasant fiction. Bank notes do not repreent specie alone—they represent about on sixth probably of specie, and five-sixths of other property. As the paper currency is thus probably six times as great as the as of specie held by the banks-and as bank notes are payable on demand, while the private notes, which they usually represent, are payable at from two to four months-of course it is absolutely impossible for the banks to redeem their notes, if any large pro at their counters.

Banks in fact are creatures of public cor fidence-and if the public, through fright or any other reason, lose confidence in them, i is impossible that they should do otherwise

Three years ago the banks thought at firs that they could maintain themselves, by sac rificing the merchants, their customers the result proved the folly of such an idea.

The banks of New York, this panic, are try ng an opposite policy—that of sustaining th merchants; we hope they will succeed, though their chances would have been better had they commenced earlier. A spark car be easily put out-it is not so easy to deal

We see it stated that the banks of New York city, in two weeks, at the commence ment of this panic, required the payment of "call loans"-loans that can be demanded at very short notice-to the amount of fifteen know of dollar

If they did-they are probably sorry enough by this time. For to pay these "call loans" large amounts of stock had to be sold, which depressed the stock market, which increased the "panic," which tightened the noney market, which drained the banks of their deposits and their coin, and thus the mischief finally "came home to roost."

The great Banking Institutions of the old world are said to act upon a different principle. The New York World says:

The Bank of England, in times of cos rice hanks of England, in times of commercial difficulty, always makes it a principle to
meet the necessities of merchants by judicious
expansion, which shall operate to restore public confidence and avert a fatal run. The
Bank of France habitually practises upon the
same principle. In 1888, a period of prosperity and general confidence, the total
amount loaned by it was 974,000,000 of frances
for an average of fifty-six days. The sext
year, a period of universal distrust and distress, when in ten months the failures in Paris alone amounted to 888, the losses by
which are stated have been between 55 and
60,000,000 of francs, the loans of the bank
amouzed to 1,454 millions of francs for an
average of fifty-seven days, an increase of
four hundred and righty millions of
francs.

The London Moraing Heraid, of that period,
well remarked, in reference to this course of
action on the part of the Bank of France:

"The great augmentation in the general cial difficulty, always makes it a principle to meet the necessities of merchants by judicious

"The great augmentation in the ge-evements of the Bank of France, d movements of the Bank of France, during the past year of distress, illustrates the prin-ciple on which the bank acts, viz.; to expend-inself when the necessities of the merchants most require assistance. The bank acts ra-ther as a preservative in adversity than as a stimulant in prosperity. Hence the unifor-mity of the value of money in France." Our banks have in times past proved them-selves tolerably good "stimulants in prospe-rity." It behavives them now to show their capacity in the other role.

But the Banks of England and France are ational institutions—closely allied with and apparied by the monetary power of the Go-ernment—and it is unfair to expect from our numerous little banks, jealous and afraid of each other as they naturally are, that they should array themselves like a breakwater against the financial storm. You cannot ex-

One thing we have to be thankful for, that the business condition of the country is unde-niably sound. The exchange with England is in our favor, and specie must therefore soon begin to flow in upon us. All portions of the country, with a few sad exceptions, where they suffered greatly with drought last summer, are, in scriptural language, "overflow-ing with milk and honey"—though the "milk human kindness" is rather deficient, both in quantity and quality. Business in the East has not been overdone-people have not been living extravagantly-our merchants gene rally are solvent, and in our financial affairs we seldom have had less real cause for dis

Well, the suspension has come-and all parties already feel easier. The banks, know ng their weakness, like Captain Scott's coon did not wait to be fired at, but "came down at once." For they are constitutionally weal in respect to the immediate specie payment of all their liabilities, while perfectly healthy and solvent in a larger sense. Let us hope that the turning point has now been reached and that our beloved brethren whom Provilence-or the other one-has made wealths will begin at once to unbutton their breeche pockets; for such a chance of making good investments has not probably occurred for the last ten years, and in enriching them selves they will be helping the country gene

SPIRITUALISM.

This subject which seems to be attracting comparatively little attention now in the United States, is attracting much more than a little in England. Mr. Home, or Hume, has been working his marvels in certain things, however, being always done in th

A writer in one of the English periodical s engaged in showing how all these marvels can be done by sleight of hand, or foot; and his explanation of how Mr. Home "floated" about a dark room, appearing to pass and re pass before a window whose shade wa drawn down, is certainly quite ingenious. He MAYN:-

In the first place, there is no evidence that the corporeal Home was actually seen in the air at anytime. His figure was seen passing and repassing the window, and even his figure was seen nowhere else. His foot was felt in the air at about the height of the narrator's chair. His voice was coming from different quarters of the room, according to his then position—is it probable, is it possible, that any machinery could be devised—not to speak of its being set up and previously made ready in a room, which was fixed upon as the place of meeting only five minutes before we entered it—capable of carrying such a weight about without the slightest sound of any description? Or, suppose, as has been suggested, that he bestrede an inflated balloon, could a balloon have been infraced balloon, could a balloon have been inflated balloon, could a balloon have been inflated with hydrogen gas without being detected by cars, eyes, or nose?

As this exhausts the list of Dr. Gully's hypotheses, and as I have so desire to shock such a sincere believer, I say at once that I lay no stress on machinery or inflated dismisself.

loons. I do not think it likely even that Mr. Home sent past the window as influence dummy of gold-bester's skin to represent himself, as many more wary persons have a tendency to suppose. I do not think so for a couple of reasons, either of which is quite sufficient. In the first place, though Mediums must run unusual risks whenever they favor us with unusual performances, it would be too much to risk the ludicrous discovery of a great dummy fluere from the would be too much to risk the ludicrous dis-covery of a great dummy figure from the sputter of a chance lucifer match or the sudden flash of a concealed lantern. Such a dummy would be liable to a prod with a stick, which would evaporate his hydrogen, and be a "home-thrust" indeed. And, secondly, there

"home-thrust" indeed. And, secondly, there is no occasion whatever to encounter this risk; for the effect witnessed on this particular occasion can be produced, by a little compact portable magic-lantern, with the simple addition of one phantasmagoria slide.

As to the disc of the lantern it may be reduced to any shape or figure we please, and nothing would be easier than to make its subdued light correspond exactly with the dimensions and tone of the window-blind on which its shadows are projected. We all know how the black shadows of the planwhich its shadows are projected. know how the black shadows of the tasmagoria appear to stand out from the surface on which they are displayed into the very centre of a room, and thus we obtain a body—apparently an actual corporeal substance—passing above heads which are mystified by the assistance of a little ventriloquism. A single slide is sufficient, for we have only to insert that slide the reverse way, and the Home who crossed, will then re-cross the blind with undiminished effectiveness.

We now see why there was no one sitting We now see why there was no one sitting so as to face the wall opposite the window, and why the sofa was displaced to procure this arrangement. Mr. Home's foot was doubtless touched by the narrator while the wonder-worker was standing on a chair behind him. "It was withdrawn quickly, with a palpable shudder" at this imminent risk of dietection; while as to his "slight mark" upon the ceiling, this could easily have been made with a pair of lazy-tongs.

The writer in question further surmises that Mr. Home is a ventriloquist, and that he uses either a mouth-harmonicon, or a self-acting accordeon, when the accordeon is to be played Those who have seen Blitz or Anderson know that wonderful feats can be performed by jugglery, though whether or not Mr is a mere juggler, we do not pretend to decide.

PRUSSIAN COURTESY.—On the recent visit of Queen Victoria to Prussia, the custom ionse officers at Mayence almost insisted upor bearding the royal yacht, in order to ascertain whether the Queen or her suite had any contraband goods in their possession! Only the assertion of the officer in command that he would repulse them by force if necessary prevented this indignity being offered. The om house officers then telegraphed to the higher powers, and an immunity ras granted the royal yacht.

ANOTHER PREMIUM CLUB.

For the convenience of some of our fries we have made up another Premium Club

For airteen new subscribers and trenty dollars—\$1,23 apiece—we will send either Lippineott's Gazetteer, or Webster's Quarto Dictionary as a Premium!

CHINESE SUGAR CANE. '

Judging from a recent article in the Prairie Farmer, the Sorghum is not a failure. рарет ваув :--

But little is said of it, because but little meed be said. The people of the West are succeeding in its culture and manufacture beyond even the highest hopes of its friends.— More syrup and sugar is being, and will be made from it this year in the West than ever before—more seed will be planted next season than was planted the present. No one is "growling" here—at least we have heard no one growl. The syrup and sugar grown and manufactured on our soil, will save our farmers a heavy tax that would otherwise be paid for Southern sugar and syrup. It is a cource of wealth—an item of economical husgnore for some time to come.

We are glad to hear it-but do we under stand our contemporary to say that very lit-tle difficulty is experienced by farmers in general, in making sugar out of the Chinese

CLUBS.-We trust that our friends through out the country are seeing in time to the get ting up of their clubs. If the interest show in our paper is any sign, we ought to have as increase in our subscription list, everywhere. Almost everything depends, however, upos the exertions of our friends in our behalf.— We try to offer generous compensation, in our turn, in the shape of our very valuable

THE CATAWISSA RASPBERRY.-Mr. D. H.

"I saw in last week's paper a recom tion of the Catawissa raspberry, but as far as taste and experience go with us here at Bethlehem, it is not worth very much. berries are generally large in appearance, but very thin in body, and the taste is very inferior to almost any kind of raspberry in our

LETTER FROM PARIS.

That tastes differ is a truism too evident t

PEARLS, AND THEIR ORIGIN.

Panis, Nov. 2, 1860. Mr. Editor of the Post :-

e denied; yet there are certain points on which every one seems to be agreed, and on which the human race, in all times, and all the world over, seem to have held, and to hold, the same opinion. The love of ornament which, as has been well remarked seems to be developed among savage nation before the feeling of any necessity for clothing, may be cited as one of these matters on which all the world thinks alike: though, undoubtedly, the appreciation of the various possibilities of ornamentation offered us by the adaptability of the objects and so about us, is as various as these. But even in this seemingly endless field of discrepancies of judgment, certain objects have met with universal acceptance as being peculiarly fitting for purposes of adornment; flowers, fea-thers, jewels, and gold being emphatically of the number; while, among jewels, none per-haps have obtained so universal an acceptdiamond, and the rich glow of the ruby, mag nificent as they are, count fewer admirer than the delicate lustre of the pearl. This unique substance has always been highly prized as an ornament; and in ancient times, its nature, and the secret of its production have largely exercised the hypothetic talent of naturalists and philosophers; Pliny, for instance, asserting that "pearls are formed by the drops of dew that fall between the valves of the oyster when it gapes." Pliny does not seem to have troubled himself to ascertain whether oysters ever gape, or how. if they gape, "drops of dew" were to come in contact with a creature inhabiting the depths of the sea; or by what strange suspension of the laws of nature, supposing the oyster to gape, and the "drop of dew" to fall the opened bivalve at its unclosing, the "drop of dew" retains its globular form when received by the cyster.

to wit: that pearls were produced by the action of lightning, when that subtle agent happened to strike an open oyster. Modern writers have maintained a third hypothesis. as far from the truth as either of these, and have declared the pearl to be a morbid secre tion of the uncomplaining, undemonstrative and little understood inhabitants of oystershells. This latter henothesis, however, has been

as fully overthrown by recent researches as the two former ones; and the pearl is now regarded, by the best informed naturalists, as eing a normal and healthy product of the lining membrane of the oyster, the sensitive the fish, and adheres so closely to the valves This membrane is of glandular structure, and is the organ which secretes the coloring matter of the shell, as also the shiny substance which forms its interior surface, and is known by the name of "mother-of-pearl." The foration both of "mother-of-pearl" and of pearls, depends on the healthy state of this rane; and when the membrane is disased or sickly, the oyster is found to be deficient in both, or to produce them only of inerior quality.

But, although naturalists are now agreed on this point, they are divided into two hos tile camps on the nature of the cause which etermines the production of pearls, the primitive and regular product of the membrane in question being not pearls, but mother-of pearl. Of these rival camps, one holds that the origin of the pearl is to be found in the

presence of an egg—of the oyster itself, or of some parasite—which has lost its way, and alipped, by mistake, between the mem the presence of the intruder, at once surrounding it with a covering of its peculiar secre tion, in which the intrusive germ is herment cally imprisoned, and kept from inflicting further mischief upon its unwilling resting tion, in which the int pince. The other camp declares that point of irritation which leads the memito exert its energies so vigorously, and thus to produce a pearl, may be furnished by any foreign body; a grain of sand, for instar getting in between the shell and its sensilining, being sufficient to call forth the se tive energy of the oyster. But Mohius sighthat of 44 sea-pearls, and 15 fresh-water or carefully examined by him, not one contained a grain of sand; while Philippi and Lurister both declare that their invitions have demonstrated the presence of a parasite which gets into the oyster, fe upon its substance, and so worries its unfor-tunate host, that the latter loses no time in building round its unwelcome guest a wall of Acting on this theory, an ingenious me maker, whose name I cannot now recall, has set up a manufacture of real pearls, in one of of the Departments of France, and has been very successful in getting the oysters on which he operates to make pearls, by putting into the tanks in which he keeps the oysters, a number of the parasite in question. insects, being taken in by the uns bivalves, and immediately commence vampyrean attack on the bodies of the are speedily acted upon by the angry mol-luse and converted into pearls. The high favor which pearls have always

enjoyed, and the great demand for them which seems to have existed since the earliest times, has prompted many attempts to stimu late, or imitate, the work of the oyster. La tin authors tell us that, long before the Christian era, the Arab pearl-fishers along the coast of the Red Sea, observing that when the oyster is wounded, or sick, it lets fall drops of a liquid which solidifies into a sort of pearl, turned this observation to account in producing artificial pearls. Apolic lates that, to this end, the Arabs poured of on the water, and when the oysters, deceived by the smoothness of the sea, came up to the surface to breathe, they were caught by the fishermen, their body wounded with a sharp spike, and then laid on iron sieves, a placed over a dish, into which the liquid in question fell in drops, producing round and shining beads, similar to natural pearls.

Seventeen centuries later, Linneus in formed the Swedish Government that he possessed the secret of making "real pearls," and offered to sell it for a given sum. The Government not accepting his offer, he sold it to a merchant of Gottenburg, named Bagge, whose heirs again offered it for sale, carefully sealed up, in 1780. This pretended secret was neither more nor less than the Arabian method just described, and which Linnseus himself in the 5th edition of his Systems No ture, had given to the world. At a subsci quent period the great Naturalist seems to have tried to make a mystery of the matter, and was vainly entreated, by his friend Beckhe had procured the formation of the pearls of his collection, which he declared

muscles.
This art of making pearls, through the agency of the oyster or muscle, is said to be in great vogue among the Chinese, who atte the origin of the art to a native of Hu-chu-fu, named Ye-lin-yang, born in the 18th century, and whose memory they still hold in honor. A Temple is specially dedi-cated to his memory; and he is looked upon somewhat in the light of a Patron Saint by hose who follow his art as a calling.

Immense manufactories of these pearls exist in the neighborhood of Canton, and a Hu-chu-fu, near Ningpo. In April and May. the young muscles, having obtained their development, are taken up from their beds and opened: the operators placing a small bit of iron wire, or a few grains of metal, be tween the shell and the lining-membrane of the molluses: these foreign substances are left there for a year, when they are taken out and are found to be covered with a thin coating of mother-of-pearl. Sometimes the muscles are left still longer, in which case the covering is proportionally thicker. These pearls are often of beautiful lustre and color, but are always defective in form, owing to Elian started a yet more whimsical theory, their nucleus having adhered to the body of the fish. They can, therefore, be only us in opaque setting, or in embroideries, which allow of the defective side being hidden The principal end of this industrial enter prise, however, is the fabrication of the little figures which the Chinese wear in their h and which, to a superficial observer, appear to be composed of a substance like that of natural pearls, but which consist of moulds, made of some metallic substance, which have been introduced into the body of the mollusc, at there covered with a coating of pearly subtance. Though this coating is so thin that the brilliance of the metal shines through it, thus adding to its lustre, it adheres so closely fringe or border which surrounds the body of to the mould that it is almost impossible to detach the smallest particle of it

breaking the figure. As several of these moulds are introduced into each valve of the mollusc, these pearllike figures are easily obtained, and at a very low price; one large one, or two sm selling for a couple of cents. If the Chinese could succeed in producing these artificial pearls perfectly smooth and round, they would drive all other imitations out of the narket. But though their pearls are less eausiful, owing to their defects of form, than the imitations produced in Europe, their nethod is extremely interesting in a scientific coint of view, since it confirms the opinion put forth by modern chemists and naturali who regard the pearl as the product of an abnormal activity of the secretory power of

The Venetians were the first Europe

exposed of the s tain mai liquid o The f immens Paris, p of this still to n which J

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pla who occupied them selves in makin scial pearls. They may possibly have as the idea of this trade from the Araba, but they set to work in a very different way via:-by introducing a coating of varnish of various colors, into thin globules of glass. Mercury enters largely into the compositio of these varnishes; and such was the perfection with which the Venetians imitate pearls that the government, in the 16th cen-tury, interdicted the trade, on the ground of its being "dishoncet to make pearls that could not be distinguished from natural ones." The trade still flourished, in spite of this prohibition; and Murano, where it was first esmanufacture of artificial pearls, as well as cf. the glass beads known as "Venetian pearls." was also, for some centuries, actively employed in imitating pearls; but in that tead of glass, the pearls are made of balls of alabaster, dipped into a paste com posed of pulverized mother-of-pearl.

But none of these pearls can compare with those now made in France, which, in form color, and lustre, are absolutely undistinsable from natural pearls. Some of thos exhibited in 1855 could only be distinguished from the finest natural pearls, by their rela-tive lightness; a defect which it has, as yet,

been found impossible to remedy.

The French system of manufacture date from 1680, when a Parisian dealer in rosarie named Jaquin, happening one day to notice the fountain of his garden the pearly lustre of the scales of the bleak that were swimming in the basin, was struck with the idea of applying these to glass beads in ini-tation of pearls. Finding it impossible to preserve these scales, which became decom-posed rapidly, Jaquin at length succeeded in dissolving them in a strong alkaline solution which, under the name of "Essence of Orient," has beed the basis of this industry in France to the present day.

The cyprums alburnus, or bleak, is a little

fish, green on the back, white on the underside, which abounds in the affluents of the Seine. The scales are washed in several wasqueezed through fine linen, and the liquid which exudes from them is then filterderegatedly until the required purity is ob-tained. It is then mixed with an alkaline so-lution, whose nature and proportion vary in-different establishments. From 17,000 to 18,000 bleak yield only one quart of this es-

pends on the quality of the iron tubes used in blowing the glass bends which are destined to be turned into pearls. A skillful blower will make thousands of these in a day; but for very fine ones, extra care and time are When the beads are formed, a drop of the easence is introduced by the aid of a pipe, changing the glass, as by magic, into pearls. These are soaked in alcohol, dried on hot plates, filled with wax or cement to give them weight and resistance, and carefully perforated; a tube of tinted paper being intro duced into each, in order to prevent the into contact with the wax. They are then exposed to the fumes of a mixture of bisath and mercury, whose composition is one of the secrets of the art. It is said that certain makers wash each pearl separately in a liquid obtained by repeated distillations of a

ortain mercurial composition.

The fabrication of these pearls employs an mense number of workpeople, of whom many are women. The Department of the Seine is the principal centre of the trade; and Paris, producing the most beautiful specimens of this ingenious imitation, seems destined still to maintain its supremacy in the art with which Jaquin first endowed it.

QUANTUM.

AJFEW FACTS ABOUT CELEBRATED

MEN. Some literary men make good men of business. According to Pope, the principal object of Shakspeare in cultivating literature was to secure an honest independence. He succeeded so well in the accomplishment of age, he had realized a sufficient competency of customs and inspector of woods and crown lands. Spenser was secretary to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and is said to have been affairs. Milton was secretary to the Council of State during the Commonwealth, and gave abundant evidence of his energy and usefulness in that office. Sir Isaac Newton was a most efficient Master of the Mint. Wordsorth was a distributor of stamps; and Sir Walter Scott a clerk in the Court of Session both uniting a genius for poetry, with punctual and practical habits as men of business Ricardo was no less distinguished as a sagacious banker than a lucid expounder of the principles of political economy. Grote, the most profound historian of Greece, is also a London banker. John Stuart Mill, not surpassed by any living thinker in profoundness of speculation, lately retired from the examiner's department in the East India Company, with the admiration of his colleagues for the rare ability with which he had conducted the business of the department.

WAGES -The workers in new arts, as they arise, naturally obtain higher wages than the workers in old arts. Gasfitters, mule-spinners, and engine-drivers are everywhere better paid than agricultural laborers, handloom weavers, and vine-dressers. At present, higher wages continually attract men from the rural districts into towns, and by as those who remain benind are better paid. The gradual introdution, then, of new arts, which was notoriously the chief means of converting the terfs of Europe into free and well-paid artisans, has a constant ten--The London Review.

wisdom at the root of every gray hair.

HOW I GOT MARRIED: OR, COURTING BY TELEGRAPH

BY A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

We were sitting by a bright coal fire, while the wind outside was whistling and blowing as if it had the intention of testing the strength of the walls of our little cottage to

the utmost.
When I say "we," I mean my wife, my self, and our son and heir, aged two years The latter important personage, who inherits his mother's beauty, and will have his father's wealth some day-if there is any to havesat upon the rug, playing with some toys which I purchased for him on my way home

work at one end of the table, and I was seated opposite to her, reading aloud a tale in our Family Paper, when all at once my wife interrupted me by cjaculating.

"Oh, Willie, dear, I've been thinking that should like you to write a little story."
"Write a story!" said I; "I couldn't de

uch a thing." "Oh, yes, you can, if you try."

"All very fine; but suppose I was to try-what could I write about?"

My wife started up, put her arms round my neck, and gave me a kiss. Then, think-ing probably that after that I should be in-

clined to do anything she desired, she said:
"Why, love! couldn't you just describe
the way we became acquainted and got mar-

"Nonsense!" said I: "who cares for

"Oh, no?" (very decidedly); "it's not non sense at all. Many persons will like to read it, especially those who are in the telegraph service, because something of the kind might

happen to them."
"Well," said I, "to oblige you I will. But I know it's no use."

So she fetched me pens, ink and paper, and

commenced as follows: Everybody knows that for the last few years telegraph companies have employed females in the instrument departments of some of their principal stations. The work is light and clean, and very well adapted for young ladies. Most of them acquire the art of telegraphing in a very short time, and there are now in the service many who are able to send and receive messages as well as the best of the male staff.

Young ladies are much the same every where, and it would, of course, be next to impossible for them to remain any length of time in a room without desiring to hold fair amount of conversation. As the nature of their employment demands that for the they must sit at the instrument to which they are appointed, they cannot very well hold conversations with their companions. So that when a circuit happens to be slack, the young lady who has charge of it finds a great deal of relief in speaking to the clerks of the station at the other end of the wire.

After I had been some time in the service and was supposed to be thoroughly acquainted with the work, I was appointed to a sta tion which I do not wish to be known by any

After I had introduced myself to those who were to be my fellow clerks, I took possession of the instrument appropriated to me and, as is usual, inquired the name of the lady with whom I was to work.

Quick as thought I received for answer Amy Watson. Who are you?" Having Amy Watson. given my name, and the station from which I had come, we entered into conversation upon general subjects, such as the weather, lescriptions of different towns through which I had passed, &c., &c.

I soon found that, in addition to being as excellent hand at telegraphing, my fair correspondent was very entertaining in conver sation, and it was very easy to discover, from the way in which she acted during a press of business, that she was of a very amiable disthis purpose that, at a comparatively early position. These conversations went on for some time, till at length I was miserably dull to enable him to retire to his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon. Chaucer was in e-rly eager to discharge, as quickly as possible, life a soldier, and afterwards a commissioner those duties which occasionally called me dividual expenses, deprived from intelligent

I was most anxious to see the being who shrewd and sagacious in the management of exercised such an influence over me, and at length, after much persuasion, and having obtained the consent of her widowed mother we exchanged portraits. If I was in love be fore, I was doubly so now. Having obtained the likeness, I was more eager than ever to see the original. To hear the sound of her roice-which I was sure from the expression of her face in the portrait was soft and sweet -to see her smile on me, and to gaze into her large, bright blue eyes, seemed to me the objects most to be desired of any in the world.

I applied for and obtained leave of absence for a fortnight, and instantly proceeded to We met, and everything that I had pictured was as naught compared to the beauty, amiability, and sweetness of the ori-Before I left, we were engaged to be married; and three months afterwards baving obtained, through the kindness of my supe, transfer from Merton to - Amy Watson changed her name

Since then we have lived happily, for we are still lovers (a little sobered down), and have never had cause to regret that the principal part of our love-making was by tele-

LOTTERIES IN PENNSYLVANIA .-- At present no question can arise as to whether a prize in money is necessary to constitute an illegal thousand dollars came out of the pockets of lottery, for, by the fifty-second section of the new criminal code, all lotterles-whether dency to keep up and to raise the wages of public or private, for moneys, goods, wares, chattels, lands, or tenements-are declared bet, in various sums, to the amount mencom son nuisances, and the establishment of tioned, that his opponent would withdraw The Chinese sey there is a well of or the selling of tickets in them, is punish- before election day. He supplied the betters or happiness. To forget an ill is half the batable by nne and imprisonment.-Inquirer.

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THE BEST WRITERS.

will always be found in THE POST. Our Stories for the betyeer have been generally acknowledge to be of the most interesting character; and we design set to allow any failing off in this respect-though any improvement is hardly possible. But THE FOST also alms to instruct; it quantum

An Agricultural Department, Choice Receipts, Domestic and Foreign News,

But to see exactly what THE POST is, write for A SANTLE NUMBER, which will be sent gratis to any one desirons of subscribing for a weakly most. By the full-wing its of terms you will see that THE POST is not only the REST, but the URELIEST OF THE WEEKLIEST and

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TERMS OF THE PO copy of the Post and Arthur's Magazine, e getter-up of a club of 8, or either of the larger cinbs, we send a copy gr

The Post and our Premium Engraving. For one copy of THE POST yearly, and one of the Magnificent Engraving, "A MERRY MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME,"

So a club of thirty copies of THE POST, and Thirty Dollars, we will send as a PREMIUM the Magnificent Engraving, "A MERRY MAKING IN THE OLDEN TIME," greats.

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Any member of a club can have the Engraving sent to him on the payment of Three Dollars extra. The Engraving will be wrapped carefully on a roller, and the postage prepaid. Every pains will be taken to insure its safe transmission.

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Or, on the receipt of ten new subscribers and Fifteen Dollars—\$1.50 apiece—WE WILL GIVE EITHER OF THE WORKS AS A PREMIUM.

Or, on the receipt of sizes new subscribers and fecsity dollars—\$1.25 apiece—WE WILL GIVE RITHER OF THE WORKS AS A PRIMIUM.

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Or we will give a copy of the Engraving as a premium in the place of either of the Books.

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TO EDITORS.—Editors who give the above one insertion, or condense the material por-tions of it for their editorial columns, shall be entitled to an exchange, by sending us a marked copy of the paper containing the advertisement or notice.

TO CONGRESS.

[A New York paper gives the following ecount of how a certain gentleman-whom we suppose resides in that city-got elected, in a recent triangular contest, to Con-

At an election in the largest city of the Union, not a thousand years ago, a certain gentleman discovered himself possessed of not only the desire but also the qualifications for a seat in the Federal halls of the country. Accordingly, he made up his mind to secure When we say qualifications, we do not wish to be misunderstood as referring to large supplies of mental powers, great depth of soul, and integrity of character; not a bit of it; what is meant is simply a terious to some candidates' chances, and would have been in the present case, had the aspiring politician had any on hand. For-tunately for him, his original stock in life was depleted largely, and he therefore went into the field unshackled in every particular. The gentleman fell to work vigorously, and had the happiness of seeing himself booked for the District of Columbia, when the polls had closed. His mode of managing matters was lavish and colossal, as will be perceived from the following estimate of his in-

Nomination 4ax, paid to eight clubs, \$50 each Target prizes, 160 gold watches, \$10 each. Six banners, \$100 each Procession Ratification meeting, including wine, cigars, etc.
Treating his friends in bar rooms, three times a week, for four weeks
Porters, advertising, etc.
Hallots Workers, 200, from \$5 to \$10 each, about Buying a ward Buying an opponent from the field

834,595 Total
The office to which his constituents
chose him has attached a salary,
per annum, of
And mileage, to an extent not over \$4,000 Total

And is available for only two years,

A mathematician can eluci ate the fact that the honorable gent eman must have been largely out of pocket by the expiration of his term, from the following:

Expenses of election Net loss

of one's courtry! To be sure the foregoing is not an average estimate of the expenses pertaining to canvasses in general, but it has a nice bit of

history, and as such deserves attention. The gossippers say that the twenty-five the uneducated politicians, somewhat after pair of snuffers. He is often an extinguisher, this fashion. The sharp-sighted gentleman succeeded in getting a few bosom friends to with their amount of stakes, and the bets de; it leaves easy work for the doctors.

HOW SOMEBODY GOT ELECTED | were taken quickly. A check for twenty five thousand dollars was then tantalizingly offered to one of the opposition party, who, after hesitation, accepted is with the terms imposed. By this means the stakes were worked into the hands of the sharp gentleman, who came out in the end with

The opposing candidate who suffered at the hands of this tricky Congressman, was less extravagant—his bills footing up about five thousand dollars only. But the gentleman who withdrew from the contest for that respectable little sum-twenty-five thousand dollars—is, indeed, to be congratulated. However, a casnist might detect a little de-

125 not to tear in our hurry to get at its con-

SOUPLICITY OF DRESS. - Female love What an amount of sacrifice for the love title to that name, should carefully avoid tawdry ornaments, which properly belong to Indian squaws and African princes. A vulgar taste is not redeemed by gold or diamonds.

A life of full and constant employment is the only safe and happy one.

A critic should have for his arms a and not seldom a thicf. We know two crities who are a pair of "snuffers,"

A man is the healthiest and the bappiest when he thinks the least either of health

STOTEMATIC SWINDLING. A few days since the Mayor received a letter from Pulson, Mo., from a party inquiring as to the responsibility of parties who had cent circulars announcing the distribution by certificate of a splendid catalogue of jewelry and watches. The following is a copy of the circular, and goes to show the manner in which city sharpers prey upon the credulity of strangers:

LOOK AT THIS. OUSJEWHLRY! ALL STERLING GOLD AND m & On's Third Grand Distri-

100 Gold Hunting Cased Watches, 200 Open Faced 500 Lodies Gold Watches, 1000 Blyer Walches, Open Faced Ladies' Gold Watches, Sliver Watches, Watch Chains, all styles, 0000 Brooches, 0000 Rar Drops, 0000 Bracelets, 0000 Bets Ladies' Jewelry, all 5000 Sleeve Buttons, 5000 Sewing Machines, 5000 Sewing Machines, 5000 Sleeve Buttons, 5000 Sl

2000 Miscellaneous Articles, 2 " 4 "
Our mode of disposing of this splendid catalogue of goods is as follows:—150,000 certificates will be placed in envelopes, and sent to those persons ordering. Each certificate will entitle the holder to one article mentioned in the catalogue (no matter what the value may be), on the payment of two dollars. By this means the investment of fifty cents may entitle you to a fine piano, a good sewing machine, or some other article of great value, on the additional payment of two dollars.

Our terms to agents, which are liberal, will be sent on application. Address,

Our terms to agents, which are liberal, will be sent on application. Address,
JAMES C. JACKEON & CO.,
NO. 401 Chestant St., Phila., Pa.
For the character of our house for honesty and fair desiring, we refer to
Hon. Wm. Blyler, U. S. Senstor, State of Pa.
Hon. W. P. Packer, Governor of Pa.
Hon. M. P. Packer, Governor of Pa.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Attorney General of Pa.
Hon. Richard Vaux, ex-Mayor, city of Phils.
Hon. Alex. Henry, Mayor city of Phila.
JAMES C. JACKEON & CO.,
401 Chestant St., Phila., Pa.

N. H.—To any person ordering fifteen dol are worth of certificates, we will guarante Sharpe's pistol, or a watch of the same value

The Mayor, indignant at the fraudulent use of his name, place the matter in the hands of detectives Franklin and Bartholorespectable little sum—twenty-five thousand dollars—is, indeed, to be congratulated. However, a casnist might detect a little deficiency of logic in almost any explanation that can be given as to why so large an amount was used to buy off a man, who, if a elected, could only have eight thousand dollars or so from the national treasury. But the casuist would only render himself ridiculous, if he were to attempt it, in the eyes of all save the innocents.

**The I have always considered ADVERTISING to divertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as, by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—Stephen Girard.

**The rick are more envised by those who have little than by those who have now the steep of the properties of the circular. They accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, according to the above circular. No answer was returned, when a second letter was sent, with a postage stamp enclosed, complaining of the day. The officer was to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mailed a letter from Pittsburg, addressed to the parties, containing two dollars, with an order for five certificates, accordingly mail

wise have lost.—Stephen Girard.

The rick are more envied by those who have nothing.

The rick are more envied by those who have nothing.

The stephen will be a charitable heart wants a pure heart.

The heart is a book which we ought not to tear in our hurry to get at its contents.

The mane of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, the latter are Henry L. Kendig, the latter are Henry L. Kendig, the seven ployed in directing the circulars.

The name of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, the latter are Henry L. Kendig, the latter are Henry L. Kendig is well known. He was recently a conductor on the Chestnat and Walnut St. The officers aside his prejudices.

The state of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig, the latter are Henry L. Kendig is well known. He was recently a conductor on the Chestnat and Walnut St. The officers aside his prejudices.

The state of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig is well known. He was recently a conductor on the Chestnat and Walnut St. The officers aside his prejudices.

The latter are a ployed in directing the circulars.

The name of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig is well known. He was recently a conductor on the Chestnat and Walnut St. The officers aside his prejudices.

The latter are a ployed in directing the circulars.

The name of the former is Dr. Martin H. N. Kendig is well known. He was recently a conductor on the Chestnat and Walnut St. The officers and circulars, and brought them with the accused parties to the central police station. The senior Kendig took matter, coolly, but seemed immensely chaggined at this unceremonious interruption to a business that the rate of skety thousand per minute!

The Sipilateir was the rest of skety thousand per minute?

The officers first arreated the man with the circulars. out of water also.

Implicity of Dries.—Female loveliness never appears to so great an advantage as when set off by simplicity of dress.

No artist ever paints angels with towering in \$1,500. The letters received by t. e parfeathers and grand jewelry; and our dear thuman angels, if they would make good their title to that name, should carefully avoid the part of delivery to Postmaster retitle to that name, should carefully avoid the part of delivery to Postmaster retitle to that name, should carefully avoid the part of delivery to Postmaster retitle to that name, should carefully avoid the part of the part aggs. About a thousand of their circulars were ready for delivery to Posimasters, requesting them to act as agencs, and all the arrangements appear to have been carried out with the determination of making a tog

HEARING IN THE CASE-THE PARTY PUL-HEARING IN THE CASE—THE PARTY PULLY COMMITTED.—Y esterday of end on the
half at the Central Poince Station, Fish and
Chestnut streets, was crowden with spectations
to hear the evidence in the case of the lots ry
speculators, Dr. Martin H. N. Kendog, Henry
L. Kendog, ins brother, and Pullander a. Fishgeraid, recently doing bismess at 401 Chestint street, whise airs st was mentioned in
The Press yesteriay. A large number of letters were read, of a similar character to those
aircany mentioned, singwing the nature of the may mentioned, staywing the nature of the yourself uncti-

the same time whether he had any further business.

The appearance of the stranger was rather proposessing. He was tall, dark-featured and well-dressed. He made no response to the clerk's first interrogatory, however, but coolly gazed at him with an air of indifference. This procedure aroused the suspicions of the clerk, as well as his anger, and he repeated his first inquiry rather more distinctly, and at the same time emphatically informed the strange gentleman that unless he could give a autisfactory account of himself he should be under the necessity of hustling him out of the office. The stranger thereupon placed his hands behind him, and leisurely replied as follows: "I've been sent here, and I shall stay here." Without stopping to parley further, the clerk opened a safe near at hand, took out a revolver, and levelled it at once at his visitor, at the same time informing him that he would give him two minutes to leave the office. The stranger did not move, and did not offer any remark in return, but gazed steadily, with his hands behind him, as the clerk. The two minutes passed, and there stood the stranger, in statu que. Ties

fired. He stood within ten feet of the stranger.

He is known to be a good shot, and his bravery is unquestionable, and were we at liberty to publish his name, his numerous acquaintances would not doubt our assertions. But notwithstanding these facts, the stranger, after the discharge of the pistot, remained as immovable as ever. He exhibited no surprise whatever, and offered no remarks. The clerk was of course much astonished, and not a little startled, and was at a loss what next to do, as he had discharged the only barrel of his pistol. After the hape of about a minute after the discharge of the pistol—during which time no words was uticred—the stranger shook his coat skirts, gave a slight shrug and walked leisurely out of the room and down stairs. The whole affair was so strange, unusual and unaccountable, that the and down stairs. The whole affair was so strange, unusual and unaccountable, that the clark was completely nonpiussed, and remained stationary for a few moments after the departure of his visitor. Suddenly rousing himself, however, he rushed down stairs into the street, but the stranger had vanished. The clerk has heard nothing from him since. The affair, every one must acknowledge, was very singular, but the circumstances occurred precisely as we have related. precisely as we have related.

(Note.-Probably the ball had been previously drawn from the pistol. - Ed. Sat. Ere.

TENTIMONIALS.-In America, every man who distinguishes himself in any way-with the single exception of editors is presented with a service of plate, a gold-headed cane, a watch, or a pencil case, by way of testime nial. In England, they have a different-and we confess that, under certain circumstances, we might think-a better fashion. English testimonials come in the shape of hard cash, and in no stinted quantity. A few years ago, the British manufacturers made Mr. Richard Cobden a present of £100,000. He invested the greater part of it in our Western railroads, and lost it. His friends are now en gaged in giving him another little testime nial of £60,000. Say what we will of our English cousins, they are not wanting in generosity in money-matters. Captain Harrison, formerly of one of the Cunard steamers. and late of the Great Eastern, was drowned a few weeks ago. On a subscription being set on foot for his widow, one Liverpool m chant subscribed £500, which he said hu would increase, if needful. Others gave in a similar proportion. An American, under similar circu stances, rarely gives more than £8 or £10 .- New York Mercury.

TOBACCO CETRIA ALCOHOL,---Kane, the Arctic explorer, declared very shortly hefore he died, that it was tobucen that had enabled him to keep up the courage and spirits of his men, under their dreadful sufferings. He was opposed to their having much alcohol, and he tound they would willingly go without stimulants, and preserve their equanimity and elasticity of spirits, if he did but supply them with a moderate quantity of

tob seco. When, in a case of doubtful morality, you feel disposed to ask, "Is there any harm in doing this?" please answer it by asking yourself and tier, "Is there any harm in letBY A MISSIONARY.

The reader may have observed in the an naries in India, that visiting the smaller stations configura-to the one at which the mission has its head-quarters is one of the principal duties of the These journeys are performed more or less frequently, according to the faci-lities afforded for locomotion, and the mis-sionary advantages that are likely to be the fruits of it. Such journeys have obtained in Bengal the designation of "litinerating;" and ngal the designation of "linerating;" and bether the object be to attend a "confer-ce" of the brethren alike devoted to the whenever it is practicable, to meet together for mutual counsed and edification, or whether the itinerating be of a single missionary, whose object is to preach in the highways and byways to the heathen, the journeys are constructed countries.

constant occurrence.

The style of locomotion is varied according to circumstances—the taste and fancies, the health and strength, or, principally, the pecu-niary resources of the missionary; for travel ling in Bengal is very expensive unless the native vehicles are employed, and few Europeans can put up with the torture of such There are no stage coaches or omnises as in England, no railroads worth mentioning, and to invest in the chartering of an "Inland Transit Company's Carringe," or such like conveyance, or even to travel by the orthodox style of progression known as palanquin travelling, would have the effect of clearing from the missionary's little purse his annual income at the first "litneration:" so the wits of the missionary have to be judi-ciously exercised; and how economy, com-bined with a minimum of discomfort and joining as are attainable, not omitting a cermi of speed and safety, are brought into play by the brethren of the district to omotion I now invariably follow, you may be glad to bear.

In a burning climate such as India, many things that in England would be considered tuxurious are here nothing more nor less than aries. Among other things, it is indispensable for a missionary to have a vehicle drawn by a horse, not only to enable him to attend more effectually the different points of his always over-extended beat, but when the labors of the day are over to allow of his enjoying the refreshment of a drive in the comparatively cool evenings, when the sharer of his earthly joys, who has been immured all day within the stifling confines of a tiny bungalow, devoting herself to the education of the young and in other missionary labors, may likewise breathe a little fresh air, and so be braced up for renewed efforts. The vehinaries are decidedly of the prac tical rather than of the picturesque order; the primitive conveyance is generally a buggy or hooded gig; but, as the nursery in the mission-house rapidly augments, the buggy adapted for numbers, and a four-wheeled shandredan, of a stunted befouche or abridged britska nature, is the equipage forthwith established. Not having arrived at that state of plethora as regards my own olive branches, I adhere to my pristine buggy. It is a won-drous vehicle; the wheels are limited in spokes, and, moreover, enjoy such an extent of what is technically termed "dishing." that the nave in its obscure retirement threat ens an immediate disruption; then the shafts once so elastic, now bound round rigidly with thongs of catgut and leather over strips of bamboo; then the hood of ancient form, designed for the free admission of sun and rain, but which, by domestic ingenuity, has been somewhat modified by the application of an ugly," or canvas-painted screen, which the fingers of a fond wife, coupled with the manipulations of an aged native, a worker in leather, mutually devised and elaborated; and no triffing undertaking is it to hoist that mass of rigidity, the original hood, for the leather obdurate to all the allurements of mollifying; oil and other such seductively softening fluids are vainly applied; there it abides, uninfluenced by everything; but, as it does furl and unfurl, its practical advantages are still retained. Well, such is the vehicle in which I must not forget the prime mover of all-the indefatigable quadruped that drage it along, The horse is not quite so venerable as the buggy; but, though still able for a modest circuit of our station, morning and evening, he is by age and infirmities totally disqualified for any more extended sphere of action. And this is not peculiar to our quadruped: the equine species of the mission at large in our district are similarly circumstanced, and there fore, in our "itinerations," it is impossible to oy our horses; but even were th and powerful, no horse in India could do the journeys, for the stations average forty or fifty to accomplish at one stretch.

Those whose means would allow of it would in all probability travel by palanquin, as forty miles is the customary night's run; but this would involve the requirements of eight bearers, and one for the light, or nine per stage; and as each stage is about ter miles, there would be four stages and four times nine men to pay. This, at five annaa-head, would run up to above eleven rupe y-two shillings—rather a surprising in the poor missionary's limited means. By using a doole, or light cloth covered palanquin of a very inferior kind two men per stage might be dispensed with but the heat of the apparatus in the early morning son, and its general discomfor would not compensate for such a triffing gain. The bearers' shoulders must evidently

Our plan, then, is to make use of our bugries, and have them drawn by the native



A GERMAN MISSIONARY ITINERATING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

solies are sufficient, unless the roads are intolerably bad, when supplementary aid can at any time be obtained and afforded. And coolies, moreover, are far cheaper than palanquin bearers; and by paying as you pro ceed, so that none of your money sticks upon any intermediate palm, each man is glad to take his stage for two annas; thus the four men cost eight annas, or one shilling a stage equivalent to four shillings for the four stages; and as two can travel in a buggy and but one in a palanquin, the expense may be comparatively reckoned at twenty-two shill lings versus two shillings, or one-eleventh of the cost-no trifling consideration in the financial budget of the Indian missionary.

The illustration represents a case of itinera The start is generally made at sunset so as to avoid as much as possible the effects of the morning sun, which are most power ful. My companion is the faithful. "David," one of the converts, who has resided for years at the mission, assisting in the schools and attending the missionaries on their journeyings, when he is, as usual, most useful He cannot muster up courage to harangue the heathen, but in his own quiet way he does much good, and he is highly respected. Well, David and I take up our abode for the night in the ancient vehicle; two bipeds are linked to the shafts, which they carry or their shoulders—a proceeding which has, like everything else, its disadvantages; for by the elevation an obliquity, is given to the vehicle suggestive of rearward tendencies, especially as a great gaunt coolie, six feet high, invaria bly seizes hold of the shaft, and not unfrequently, from his habit of action, rears it or his head, where he is wont to carry his ac customed load; while his yoke-fellow is in variably short and squat, so that much skill would be needed in adjusting the team, were that the buggy was symmetrical in form; but as our shafts are easily adaptable to all phases, this inconvenience does not come s amise to us. But we have found that at time the somnolent leaders have let go, and the wheelers, suddenly roused to extra exertion pressing down in the rear, have caused the shafts to fly up and ourselves to be some what discomfited, though not ejected.

Notwithstanding occasional mishaps, the onvenience as well as economy of this mode

* In a volume recently published-"Rural Life retained. Well, such is the vehicle in which in Bengal: Letters from an Artist in Bengal to resting. As I have already said, it was some my diurnal peregrinations are effected. But his Sisters in England." (London: Thacker and thirty years since, one fine morning, we drove rotal Carriage is a very late introduction indeed, and derives its name from the four wheels being of equal dimensions. The design of this conveyance, it appears, originated in a suggestion by our eneral, Lord Ell vehicle upon two wheels, which could be used to accelerate our mails about the country. Upon this idea Mr. Cameron, coach manufacturer of Calcutta, projected the present equirotal, the design of which was that it should be drawn, not by horse or horses, but men, or dak bearers; that it should be so light in its construction that on coming to any part of a journey where the read —or the absence of a read—did not admit of a carriage, the wheels should unship, and, with axles, be no heavier than the cu load for a banghy bearer or porter, and thus be carried on; whilst in their stead the usual poles should be inserted at either end, so that the bear ers could carry the whole machine as an ordinar;

> THE WEIGHT OF CASTINGS.-To find the weight of castings from that of pine patterns, proceed as follows:—For castings of iron ultiply the weight of the pattern by 12; for for those of sine by 11.2; and for those of lead by 10. Cast iron in cooling shrinks oneeighth of an inch per foot; brass, three-six-teenths of an inch; zinc, the same; tin, one-

> An actor fell through a loose trap as he was leaving the stage. Emerging instant-ly afterwards, he was met with a hearty laugh, and the remark of a wag, "I was norty to see you desend to such 'chap-trap' ma-accurres as that." "Yes," was his quick reout going through."

I BLAME THEE NOT!

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN,

I blame thee not!--I knew it all Before a glance from thee Could stir my heart as doth the wind The slumber of the sea; I knew, before thy presence made Of this fair life a part, Another, many a year had been The idel of thy heart.

I never strove to check a love, So hopeless and so bright. Like some sweet star the schoolboy sees In the far heavens at night; And though, at times, there came a the That I was wronging thee, I could not quench that star myself, For it was life to me.

I never wished to steal a look, Or thought of thine, from him; I would not for the world have seen His worshiped light grow dim; I never meant to let thee know-God grant I never did !-That in my heart I nursed for thee A love, that love forbid.

So-hoping without hope, I loved; Too bilet to think how fast The hour was stealing on me when I must awake-'tis past! And yet; despite this pain, As I have loved, I dare not say I should not love again.

Well! Southern suns will soon renew Thy cheeks' half-perished health, While he, God bless him! proudly shares Thy heart's long treasured wealth; The bark that bears thee from the North With sails set for the sea, Is fading on the misty main Good-bye to that and thee!

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

So peculiar, so striking, were the Cataombs of Paris, that although upwards of a quarter of a century has passed away since I visited them, I still find them vividly reof travelling is so great, that I strongly advise | flected on the mirror of my memory; and as its adoption in those parts of India where it they have now been shut up for the last may not yet be known.* be thrown open, a short sketch of my visit to them, may, perhaps, be not wholly uninteresting. As I have already said, it was some forth to see the estacomba

Shortly after passing the barrier, our carriage came to a halt, and we all alighted Within a few yards of the road we found the entrance to the catacombs. Here we were met by a guide, who distributed two or three unlit tapers among the gentlemen of the party. This was a mere precautionary measure; but more than one rose faded from fair check, as this hint of a possibility of dan ger was communicated to the party.

We now began a tedious descent down corkscrew flight of steps, about 120 or 130 is number; our only light being the lighted torch carried by our electrone. The tail of the party (for we could only go down two abreast) were left wholly in the dark. On ordinary occasions, such a circumstance would have elicited fun and frolic; but at the resent moment not a titter was heard, not a joke was uttered. The rear kept as close as they could to the leading persons, apparently deeply awed at the idea of thus approaching the most extensive place of human sepu ture existing in the known world.

In five minutes we had all descended, an as we gathered into a circle at the foot of the stairs, the guide held his torch on high, and waved it to and fro, the better to display the scene around us.

We were in a chamber (or rather, cellar) hewed out of the solid rock, which was som what elaborately arched over our heads. The height in the centre might have been about ten feet; the walls, from which the rock sprung, not more than six. The whole of this portion was covered in by human bones white skulls formed a sort of border or cor

ranged, as to produce an ornamental pattern At the first glance even some of the gentle men shuddered, not from a feeling of fear, but from an instinctive horror they could not repress. Indeed, that man must have been wholly divested of feeling, who could thus find himself in an undisguised charnel-house some eighty feet beneath the surface of the earth, without a sensation of disgust and awe-two closely, yet strangely mingling

"Look up," cried the guide; "look at the black line in the centre of the roof; should any accident befall you, and you have the misfortune to get separated, follow it till you arrive at this spot, and then ring yonder bell; it will bing you succor. There is a thinner bar in another branch, which three British officers followed by mistake, when the English army were here, and got so entangled, that their bodies were not found for three weeks. They expired under one of the wells which lead to the surface; they probably perceived daylight, and died shouting for assistance; but no one heard them."

This was not a pleasing prologue to our day's entertainment, and the ladies did not hesitate to express their fears, at which the guide laughed heartily; but there was no responsive echo on our part.

We followed our leader through several branches extending nearly a quarter of a mile, and at length came to a circular opening, where there was erected an altar entirely formed of deformed spinal bones, and then went on between two rows of grinning skulls, till we arrived at a chamber, in the centre of which was a basin of live fish, that seemed to live in health and happiness in this strange spot; above us was one of the wells spoken of by our guide.

"What are the supposed origin of these catacombs ?" asked Miss M-

"Oh," replied our cicerone, without hesitation, "they are the great quarries from which Paris: they extend, in three different branches. nine miles, and one passage leads under the river almost to Montmartre.'

"But how came they to be so well finished ?" demanded B-

"Oh, they were arched and ornamented by the monks, who lived in them, and only left them when the brigands and secret societies cleared them away, and took up their quarters in them."

Little Mary Smith, who is always asking foolish questions, naively demanded,

" Did they bring all these bones? "Not all, Mademoiselle, not all; they were humble crafts their lives are saved. If pasturned out, or rather hunted out, about three sengers can ride out a gale in safety upon a or four centuries ago, and the king who then reigned had all these bones collected and to eat, after the 'noble vessel' has gone to the brought here. It took fifteen years to arrange

"And whose hones are they?"

"That's the question; no one can tell; some say the bones of the Innocents were brought over here; some say they are those of the Protestants, who were killed in the St. Bartholomew affair; others declare they were taken out of every churchyard in Paris; while others believe them to be the skeletons of those who perished in the Great This was the most unpleasant suggestion

of all. We now began to fancy that the close mell which annoyed our olfactory nerves might be infectious; we might catch the plague; we might fall victims to some abomicontagion; already we wished our elves out of those ghastly cellars.

We now proceeded on through a continua tion of galleries, so similar in appearance, that there was little to remark. Our curiosity had been satisfied, and we now felt satiety

All of a sudden, our guide, with his torch disappeared. The ladies set up a general ahriek, and the gentlemen, for a moment or two, vainly endeavored to disnel their fears: but alas! they had but little cheering infornation to give them. In less than a minut the man re-appeared, with his torch, laughing heartily at the fright he had given un.— He had dedged behind a screen of bones, and thus alarmed us; he now rejoined us, much

short duration, for an Irish young cousin of mine instantly knocked him down, and, as he lay sprawling, the light rolled from his hands, and had I not fortunately snatched it up, we might all have been lost in the dark and puzzling mazes of those fearful subterranean labyrinths.

The guide was raised and soothed; a five franc piece restored his good humor, and in a few minutes we reached the ascent which led to the free air of heaven. I was glad I be, to and above the water-line, a solid mass had seen those strange excavations. They of timber. I thus present the anomaly of the are now shut up, probably forever and aye; hull of a steamer which no ocean-tempest but were they again open, it would require rich bribe to tempt me to revisit them.

H. R. ADDISON

THE STEAM RAFT:

OCEAN-TRAVEL WITHOUT DANGER. There is little doubt that landsmen as well

as landswomen, at sea, have a wholesome terror of being drowned, and a conviction that that accident is never unlikely to happen to them. The rapidity and delight with which all persons leap out of a boat, the instant that it touches the beach, after what is called a pleasure excursion, are not otherwise to be satisfactorily explained. They may reiterate, and do so many times—a fact which is in itself suspicious—how charming a voyage, how enjoyable a day they have had, but it is without any of the melancholy which pervades those who tell of a past pleasure They are privately very well satisfied that the thing is over, and they alive to talk about it. The existence of sea-sickness is in this respect not an unmitigated evil, since we can always refuse offers of nautical excursions upon that plea; whereas our real reason for refusal is, that we do not feel personally secure upon that Main which Britannia is said by a some what exaggerative trope to rule. And, in deed, how should it be otherwise? The ocean is everywhere pretty deep (or deep enough for all practical purposes, so far as we are concerned), generally rather rough, and when an accident does happen upon it, there is commonly nothing left for us but swimming
—and then, if we cannot swim! We landsmen are absolutely helpless in a case of shipwreck. In a carriage, if an incompetent driver suffers the horses to run away, we can seize the reins, and drive ourselves; in a railway train, one can at least leap out when we perceive a collision imminent; in a balloon, we can turn the gas off, and come down; but in a ship, we are utterly ignorant, powerless and in the hands of others. This universal apprehension is indeed by no means without reason. The actual facts of the case are alarming beyond even what one would suppose without inquiry into them. Within the last few years there have been no less than fourteen first-class British and American ocean mail-steamers totally lost, with 2,572 lives, and two millions and a quarter of property in ships and cargo. Six of these ressels foundered no man knows where, for none survive to point out the place of their destruction. Conceive, then, what this list must swell to, together with the similar disasters among other nations, in half a century, when commerce shall have vastly increased, and it will be at once conceded that the subject is one which should interest us all in any endeavor to prevent the continuance of such a state of things.

Mr. George Catlin, author of the famous Notes of Travel Among the North American Indians, and known to most of us in connection with the Ojibbeway nation, has been led, through much personal experience of the peril of the sea, to devise a means for the safety of human life thereon.*

"I am not," says he, "a naval architect, and therefore am bound by no rule or custom which may have made it a necessity, from the the stone was taken by King Clovis to build days of Noah, to commence a vessel by 'laying the keel;' but I am free to make an innovation upon the ordinary mode, which I would propose to do, by commencing and building up the hull of an ocean-steamer without a keel, and also without a crooked timber in

> it. We read of our travelling friends, at the last and awful moment, when those boasted floating palaces' of iron have carried them into the field of danger, and can no longer afford them protection, leaping into lifeboats, which are swamped, and then, as the last-not hope, but instinct-clinging to a raft of spars and cordage, without a biscuit bottom of the ocean, why not start upon a raft, supplied with the necessaries and comforts of life, and, with steam, compel it to navigate the ocean?"

The two great objects of the machine in question are speed and safety, which, indeed, are in some sort identical in ocean-travel, since the quicker the transit, the less the linbility to disease within and storm without. Mr. Catlin, therefore, ignores all idea of car-go, "which can be insured, and may, and robably must continue to be dragged in hells, through the sea," and confines his attention to passenger-ships only, travelling woon

"I would propose to form the solid hull of an ocean passenger-steamer, say 250 feet in length, with 50 feet beam, of squared and seasoned white pine or cotton-wood timbers: size, crossing each other and the hull dia. be the most probable remedy. gonally, in the manner represented in the plate [which accompanies the pamphlet;] squared with a steam-saw, so as to form the most perfect solidity of timber, put together, with iron and wooden bolts, obliquely driven, and laid in heated tar or pitch, or cement; planking the sides and b and covering the whole with sheathing iron; thus rendering it entirely impervious to water and to fire. The hull that I contemplate,

* The Steam-raft. Suggested as a Means of Se-

d on this disposal sys is of the sea wh devise, would be built in comparatively short time, and being launched into its ele ment, becomes a vert upon which her upper works, her cabins, saloons, &c., being com-pleted, she would present externally much the appearance of an ordinary steamer, can break-that no collision or iceberg can materially injure—that sunken rocks cannot rip open in the bottom—that cannot spring a -that cannot burn or carry blige-water and that cannot sink, unless it be charged with more than its tonnage, which would always be decided at its starting-point; for what it can start with, it can carry with safety to the remotest h if it be conducted there."

Seasoned white pine or cotton-wood log. when affost, sinks only to or near its centre therefore, if sawed lengthways into two equa parts, one half in the water is able to carry

the other half, or nearly so, high and dry. The hull of a steamer constructed as above, will carry, then, seasoned timber nearly equal to its own bulk and weight without bringing its deck below the water-line; and if so, reasons Mr. Catlin, it is able to carry, with its engine and fuel, a thousand passengers in spacious and splendid saloons (lined with inc or copper to guard against fire, which, however, rarely originates there,) and stand ing upon its solid and unconsumable deck As for the material, there are cottonwood timbers now growing upon the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri, from fifty to one hundred feet in height, and without knot or limb, which may be had for years to come, by those who will take the pains to cut them down and roll them into the river. These having been perfectly squared by the steam-saw, could be bored engthways by a steam-auger, passing through the centre, taking out the heart, and greatly lessening the weight of the timber without diminishing its strength, as it is thus convert ed into a cylinder; then being blocked up and hermetically sealed at the ends—so that being laid in the hull they may be perfectly air and water tight-they will be ready for shipping to any part of the world. hull I have proposed, constructed in this manner, perfectly shaped into the intended form, and as yet a solid mass of straight timbers, without siding, ribs, or casing of any kind, to be efficiently calked, covered with several coats of heated tar or pitch, hermetically scaling the pores of the timbers, and the joints between them, and double planked, as before mentioned; the first a vertical layer of planks or ribs, extending above the deck, and of sufficient height and strength to aid in the formation of the superstructure and bulwarks; and the second, a longitudinal layer of less thickness, and covered as aforesaid, if advisable, with sheathing iron, thus rendering it entirely impervious to water and to fire."

As for the water-tight compariments of the present boasted "floating palaces," Mr. Catlin believes not in them, but considers them good for nothing, except as advertisements. What think we of them, he inquires grimly, when they become "sinking palaces?" if one of the said compartments be filled with water, the vessel is thrown out of trim, and, in a heavy sea, must needs go to pieces, as in the case of the ill-fated Lyonnais. Again, in the ordinary steamboats, during a storm, one paddle-wheel is often deeply immersed, while the other is acting upon the surface of the water; or, the screw, alternately elevated and depressed, is deranged in its action by the force of the waves passing across the stem of the vessel. But for Mr. Catlin's steam-raft a sub-motive propeller is suggested. "I propose an endless chain, with floats or buckets, to be delivered by a drum of large diameter upon the deck, through the hull, near its middle. into the groove, which it follows to the stern: the floats or buckets acting upon the solid and unbroken water under the centre of the vessel, and entirely below the water-line." It is difficult, without the aid of the plates which accompany this pamphlet, to afford any very accurate idea of this propeller; or of the me thod by which the ballast is obtained, by breadth of beam and shallowness of draught, as well as by the groove under the centre of raft, a floating-spar, or a hen-coop, by which exceedingly promis mands attention if only for its ingenious sim plicity. While impressing upon us the fatal dangers to which all are exposed who go down to the sea in ships of the present construction, he does not neglect to remind us of their less inconveniences, such as "that dismal and dreaded malady" of ocean-travel which is called (inadequately) sea-sickness. Sea-sickness is I believe, but keel-sickness, There is nothing sickening in the simple m tion of the sea; its mountain wave is the most delightful 'swing' that was ever erected between the heavens and the earth. Man swims upon the highest wave, or rides it on a log or on a raft, with perfect pleasure, and free from sickness. Like the boy in a swing. if we check or otherwise derange his descening motion by a line attached to his toe, cau sing his head to descend faster than his feet, he is instantly 'sea-sick,' and glad to get his feet to the ground again. It is this complication of motion which produces sea-sickness, building it up by transverse, horizontal, for which a ressel with a flat bottom and no compact layers of such timbers, of equal keel (such as the Mr. Catlin proposes), would tion of any machine whereby we might be carried across the ocean without danger, would indeed be a revolution in ship-building; but that of one which would do so with out making us sick, would be an era in civi-lization. The two great, and indeed only ob-jections to ocean-travel would thus be relization. The two great, and indeed only objections to ocean-travel would thus be removed. Of the practicability of Mr. Catlin's ingenious scheine, we are not qualified to speak; but we may mention that, some short time back, a solid hull, or ship-raft, built somewhat after the above fashion, but unassisted by steam, did come safely over from America to this country, where it was immediately broken up and sold as timber, in accordance with the intention of the owners.

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THE LITTLE GIRL'S SONG.

Do not mind my crying, Papa, I am not crying for pain.

Do not mind my shaking, Papa, I am not shakin with fear!
Though the wild wind is hideous to hear,

And I see the snow and the rain. When will you come back again, Papa, Papa?

Somebody else that you love, Papa, Somebody cise that you dearly love, Is weary, like me, because you're away. Sometimes I see her lips tremble and move, And I seem to know what they're going to say; And every day, and all the long day, I long to cry : "Oh, Mamma, Mamma When will Papa come back again ?" But before I can say it I see the pain Creeping on her white, white cheek, As the sweet, sad sunshine creeps up

And then I am sorry, and fear to speak; And slowly the pain goes out of her cheek, As the sad, sweet sunshine goes from the wall. Oh, I wish I were grown up wise and tall, That I might throw my arms round her neck, And say, "Dear Mamma, oh, what is it all That I see and see and do not see In your white, white face all the livelong day?"
But she hides her grief from a child like me. When will you come back again,

Where were you going, Papa, Papa? All this long while have you been on the sea? When she looks as if she saw far away, Is she thinking of you: and what does she see? Are the white sails blowing, And the blue men rowing, And are you standing on the high deck

gray, And we watched and watched till the ship was

speck, And the dark came first to you far away? I wish I could see what she can see, But she hides her grief from a child like me. Papa, Papa?

How we used to sit by the fire, all three, And she told me tales while I sat on her knee, And heard the winter winds roar down the stree And knock like men at the window pane;

Sitting at night by the fire, all three, When will you come back again,

Papa, I like to sit by the fire; Why does she sit far away in the cold? If I had but somebody wise and old, That every day I might cry and say,
"Is she changed, do you think, or do I forget? Was she always as white as she is to-day? Did she never carry her head up higher Papa, Papa, if I could but know! Do you think her voice was always so low? Did I always see what I seem to see When I wake up at night and her pillow is wet? You used to say her hair it was gold— It looks like silver to me. But still she tells the same tales that she told, She sings the same songs when I sit on

And the house goes on as it went long ago, When we lived together all three. Sometimes my heart seems to sink, Papa, And I feel as if I could be happy no more. Is she changed, do you think, Papa, Or do I dream she was brighter before? She makes me remember my snow-drop, Papa, That I forgot in thinking of you, The sweetest snow-drop that ever I knew! But I put it out of the sun and the rain; It was green and white when I put it away, It had one sweet bell and green leaves four; It was green and white when I found it tha

day, it had one pale bell and green leaves four, tut it was not glad of it any more. Was it changed, do you think, Papa, Or did I dream it was brighter bef

Do not mind my crying, Papa, am not crying for pain. Do not mind my shaking, Papa I am not shaking for fear; Though the wild wind is hideous to hear, And I see the snow and the rain When will you come back again.

THE CASTLE'S HEIR.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BY MRS. ELLEN WOOD.

AUTHOR OF "THE EARL'S DAUGHTERS," "DANESBURY HOUSE," " THE RED COURT FARM," &c."

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CHAPTER XXXI.

LORD DANE'S LEVEE. THE PLAG HALF MAST шон.

Never sure was such a levee seen or heard of. It had no parallel in history, ancient or modern. Her majesty sometimes has a crowded court, her subjects pressing in to do her honor, but her crowds are all of that class who bask on the sunny side of life: no Lazarus must mix with them. The levee at Dane Castle was of a different nature

It appeared that Lord Dane with his induction to the home of his ancestors, had taken a new lease of life, so well did he appear. His malady was of a nature to cause im at times excruciating agony, varied with interludes, lasting perhaps a week or fort-night, even more, of freedom from pain. His ast attack at the Sailor's Rest, when he sent for Mr. Apperly, had been so violent as to induce a belief in himself and Doctor Green that the end was fast approaching, but he appeared now to have completely railied from it. Exent is of benefit in some cases; perhaps it had been so to him.

The castle was thrown open at ten o'clock on the morning of the levee, a brillia ing in winter, with a blue sky and a bright sun. It was known to be Lord Dane's pleasure that all should attend it, of whatever d gree, high or low; of whatever character, bad or good. Not confined to the Dives of own rank, who might claim the right of entree; not confined was it to the still more scanty few of the good and great; the poor fishermen were as welcome as the exclusive gentlemen; and the poachers and smugglers were expressly told to be there. The lower end of the large hall was lined with the Dane retainers, in their handsome livery of purple, their white coats laced with silver. Bruff and Ravenshird stood behind Lord Dane: un

commonly proud was Bruff that day.

How fast the visitors flocked in, none could tell, save those who witnessed it, all pushing eagerly to welcome and do honor to Lord Dane. Had he been made of hands, there would scarcely have been sufficient to satisfy the ardent crowd. He stood with them both outstretched; he had a kind look, a low, heartfelt word for all. His son stood at hi right hand, and he presented him individually to all. Wilfred Lester was also very near him, treated by him with marked affection and distinction: Lord Dane was determined fred back to his proper standing in society, towards reinstating him in the respect of the world. Men saw with surprise that day that Squire Lester also paid consideration to his son: it must be remembered that the last and worst escapade, the breaking into the Hall, was not known or suspected to be his work.
"Ah, my lord," cried Mr. Wild, the sur

geon, as he too offered his greetings to Lord Dane, "but it was not well of you to be at-tended by a stranger at the Sailor's Rest. Doctor Green has been but two years in the place, and I grew up in it; your father thought me skillful enough for him."

Lord Dane laid his hand on the doctor

"Wild," he laughed, "I appoint you sur-geon in ordinary to me from henceforth: not that I shall live to employ you long; you must get my son to fall ill after I am gone, and exercise your skill on him. Why, man, don't you see the reason of my calling in a stranger instead of you. You would have known me for Harry Dane at the first glance, and would have gone crowing with the secret all over Danesheld: that would not have suited my plans just then."

Mr. Wild shook his head. "It has taken me down a notch, though to think that you should have called in

When the hall was full, and people had done coming in, so far as could be judged, William Dane-no longer William Lydney-left his father's side and mixed with the crowd. Nearly the first his eye lighted par ticularly on, was Inspector Young.

"I hope, sir, you won't remember pas times with resentment," began he, "and visit your displeasure upon me when you come into power as chief of Danesheld."

"What an idea!" laughed William. " gave you credit for better sense, Young; or at any rate believed that you would give me credit for better. You did your simple duty, and none of us can do more. We shall be famous friends," he added, holding out his hand, and the gratified man took it graspingly. His night's rest had been spoiled by the thought that he had taken into custody and treated as a common prisoner the Honorable Geoffry William Dane. Who should William come upon next,

skulking near the door behind the servants and not daring to advance, but Ben Beecher. It was the first time they had met since the midnight encounter in Squire Lester's hall: Beecher and his two companions had been keeping themselves close and quiet since, but they had ventured to the castle this day, arguing that their absence might tell against them worse than their presence; so they had ssumed what bold faces they might, and followed in the wake of the stream. Their share in the exploit was known to two or three: it was perhaps suspected by Squire Lester; but there was no fear that further notice would be taken: for since the disclosure relative to his son, Squire Lester had become as anxious to hush up the affair, as he had previously been to investigate it. William Dane knew this.

"Is it you, Ben Beecher, come to pay me a visit in my own house?" he cheerily began. More space to welcome you here, than I had at the Sailor's Rest. Why don't you come forward to my lord? your father has already had his confab out with him."

Sir, how could you go on deceiving us and blinding us in that way ?" returned Ben Beecher, in a tone of timid deprecation. we had dreamt that you were the Lord Dane -or as good as the lord-should we ever have let you know our secrets? Why, there's not a thing about us but what you know, even the very worst."

"I am glad I do," replied William.

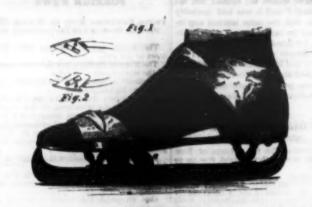
"It has just stopped our fun forever! uttered Beecher. "I hope it has," he laughed. "That is the very best calamity that could happen to

you."
"Yes, sir; but you may just have us all took up to-morrow, and transported upon your sole evidence."

"No. Beecher, I shall not do that," he gravely answered. "I would much rather keep you here, in the hope that you will be loyal dependents of mine when I do become your lord. I wish that time might be very far off. Beecher; but I fear it is all too close. You say I had knowledge of the worst: I certainly did know of your ventures in the poaching line, and I did hold to the hope that there your sins ended: I never could have believed that you would rush upon the

midnight crime, even should your participahad I known it. What could possess you to tion in it come to Squire Lester's ears, will engage-"
"Hush-sh-sh " interrupted Beecher, glanyou promise, on your parts, to drop the cing round him with a pale face. But the disreputable lives you have hitherto been

crime of midnight housebreaking. I should



FOGG'S IMPROVED SKATE.

nore novel than the one here illustrated.

This skate has two parallel runners, from one-half to three-fourths of an inch apart, firmly connected together and joined by a shown in the cut, Fig. 1. This hinge allows the wood, and with it the foot of the wester, to turn down sideways, while the runners thus very materially relieving the ankle from that strain which is the most fatiguing part of the exercise. A stiff spring, a, is firmly secured at the middle to the bottom of the wood and has its ends bent down between the runs who the wood and has its ends bent down between the runs who the wood and has its ends bent down between the runs who the runs with unusual of the wearer, this skate runs with unusual and has its ends bent down between the runs who xcept when the power of the spring is over

I'm sure what he said might have talked a

"It was a crime and a diagraceful one," repeated William Dane; "all the accessories

to lay the blame on Wilfred Lester-I do not

deny he bears the chief share of it-to my

the abstraction of the deed was the object;

unless I am mistaken, your object was the

"Yes I can, I can understand it all," inter-

"Once inside the house, took into it ton

by the Squire's own son, and the plate chest

handy, it was hardly in the nature of man

not to help themselves," pleaded Beecher. "We should never have put our necks

in the noose of our own accord, but Will

Lester, he took us into it; and that's how it

them, and go into worse things, and we know

'em, and are friendly with 'em, but we hav

thought might have helped themselves to

that box when it was missing, Mr. Lydney.

"Mr. Dane," corrected William, with

to issue a warrant against us-does he sus

"Whether Squire Lester suspects or not,

you know what my opinion is, Beecher?"

all parties, will be to do nothing; but to let the

affair die out in silence. Were I Lord Dane.

I should recommend that to Squire Lester

"Allow me to recommend you, all of yo

who were engaged in it, to be entirely silen

Never speak of it even among yourselves

never let the name of Wilfred Lester, as con

nected with it, escape your lips. It is the

only safe plan. Were he brought to book

for it, you must inevitably be brought also

my own evidence, which I should be called

upon then to give, would convict you. Re

nember, I saw and recognized you three i

"True, true," whispered Beecher. "Oh

air! if you would but be merciful to us, and

keep our counsel! We'd promise faithfully

never to go upon your lands in return for it.

I'm sure if we had known, that night, that it

was the young Lord of Danesheld who

pounced upon us in the hall, and not Mr.

Lydney, I for one should have been fit to go

and hang myself. As to splitting upon Wil-

fred Lester, we should never do that, for our

"Beecher, will you make a bargain with

me? If I undertake that-through my in-

fluence, or my father's, with Squire Lester-

the house, but I did not see him in it.'

glancing round him.

What, sir?"

with all my influence."

eyes sparkling.

own sakes.

have been the first to give you into custody, you shall never be proceeded against for this

plate chest.

echer's answer.

rupted William.

regiment of saints into helping him."

Of the numerous improvements in skates the toe of the skate, by boits passing through suggested by the fashionable and truly delightful exercise of skating, there is none may be adjusted both to the length and to more novel than the one here illustrated. plates, adjustable in the same manner, are at-tached to the heel of the skate, and when all these plates have been fitted to the size of the foot, they are screwed fast and will remain firmly fixed in their position. The plates have raised lips at their edges, which, with the straps and buckles, not only hold the shate in the most effectual manner to the foot, but per-mit it to be put on and taken off with the ut-

The patent for this invention was granted come.

On the 4th of September, 1860; and further information in relation to it may be obtained by addressing the inventor, Luther Fogg, at tual. Two plates, b b, Fig. 2, are secured to Boston, Mass.—Scientific American.

room was too full of humming commetion to leading, eachew expeditions against gameford chance of its overhearing. "The whole and game-keepers, and let the Dane land fault was Wilfred Lester's; he beguilled us alone?" "Yes, we will," answered Beecher, into it; I swear he did. Sir, he never put it to us in the light of a crime; he harped upon his own wrongs, his father's cruelty, and said would we help him to get out his own deed. eagerly.
"In our first encounter in the wood, which

you may not have forgotten, I told you that was no business of mine did you prowl about the Dane preserves all day, a gun in one hand and snares in the other, seeing they were not mine. Virtually they were were bad. The disguising crape alone would have stamped you villains. It is all very well mine, at least my father's, but actually they were in possession of him who was then called Lord Dane. I told you also, that if they were mine, the affair would be very dif-ferent. You must see that it is, Beecher. It is my duty now to protect the lands, and I shall do it."

"I can't gainsay it, my lord," returned When men of our sort get put right in Beecher, who seemed lost in thought. the way of temptation, you, being what you are, sir, can't understand how well nigh im-possible it is for 'em to go aside from it," was

"What slips of the tongue you do make ! merrily cried William. "I am no more 'my lord' than I am Mr. Lydney;' you were dreaming of the future, I expect. The exlord, Mr. Herbert, had a reverence for game, people say; I have more reverence for one man's well doing than I have for all the game in England; nevertheless, I respect and shall uphold the game laws. Cannot you and I contrive to remain friends, Beecher, in pite of them ?"

"Friends!" echoed the man, with seep

was. If it was the last word I had to speak, "I said friends. It will be your fault if we we never did such a thing afore, and the fright has been such a lesson to us, that we shall never do it again. Passing on shore a are not. You cannot suppose I shall take advantage of the past in any way; of the knowledge which circumstances brought to bit of tobacco, or taking off a hare, or a stray goose, or a chicken, have been in our line, me touching your pursuits. You once said, but not them graver things. There is a set who dodge about Danesheld and other neigh-Beecher, that had you been dealt with in a kinder spirit, you might have been different boring places, as their work or the police let never joined 'em, and we wouldn't do it, and for you when you get there." that I declare's the truth. It was them I

Beecher made no answer; his face was

working.
"You shall have constant work on the state, and be well paid for it in fair wages; a more safe and certain living, that, than what you obtain from your night expeditions. The date has been well kept up, but its laborers een Dane, though. Is Squire Lester going have been neglected; I shall hope to go upon a different plan, to make it a model pect it was us?" continued the man, again

"The estate or the men ?" cried Beecher, with little regard to the laws of gran cannot inform you; he does not know. Do "Both," smiled William Dane. "The men must be true to me, and I shall be true to them. They must give me their best service, "That the better mode of proceeding for not eye service, and I will ever consider their true interests in a kind and watchful spirit; in short. I intend that we should be friends in the best sense of the word, they and I, identifying our interest one with the other "Ah, if he would!" uttered Beecher, his Will you be one. Beecher?"

The man half stole his hand out before he nswered

"Ay, I will, sir; I'll do as you wish me; for I'm pretty near tired of the life I have

m it," whispered William as he shook it. But there was another colloquy, one perhaps more interesting to the reader, taking place in a further corner of the apartment! and those, holding it, were Herbert, ex-Lord Dane, and Richard Ravensbird.

" Your conduct of the past puzzled me : let me hear its explanation. Ravensbird looked at him steadily.

"Are you speaking of the time of the acci-

"I am. I thought your manners then were remarkably strange. To begin with, you rectly, affording no excuse for the shade.—
protested to me that you could lay your finger upon the man who had caused it. What and mortifying her tongue as long as she did, induced you to say that? and to whom did you allude yo

" Shall I speak out freely, sir? I must, if I

should not have desired you. "Then, sir, I entertained no manner of

and been the previous evening in the ruins, and I saw your meeting with her. Sir, why frown upon me in that haughty manner? I am speaking out at your request, but I can be silent if you will. I told my master that you and she were in the habit of meeting there, and I got kicked out for it. When, that same night, a struggle took place on the heights close to the ruins, ending it. "Because I knew that both you and he were after my Lady Adelaide. I was his servant, firm to his interests, and it was I who told him she favored you, and not him. I berited all the money. But the there, and I got access our nor in-that same night, a struggle took place on the heights close to the ruins, ending in my man-ter's destruction, I naturally looked abroad for motives that might have induced it.— Danseheld gave me the credit for ht. I knew that I was innocent—that I had not been near the piace; and my own suspicious naturally flow to you. I felt as certain, Mr. Herbert, that you had done the deed, as that I had not done it, and if I could have entertained doubt at all, you yourself, sir, drove it "In what manner?"

"In what manner?"
You told me that you could hang me—
that the threats against Captain Dane which
I had uttered in your presence in the morning, would be sufficient to hang me, if you
chose to disclose them. I said to you, then,
why did you not hang me: and you replied why did you not hang me: and you replied that you would not go out of your way to do it, for you had no ill-will against me, and that if you got me hung on the nearest tree, it would not recall the past, or hring the dead back to life. I had my common sense about me, and I knew that if you were innocent, you would be the first to tell of those threat I was but an obscure servant; you were one of the Danes, and his cousin. Just for s little moment that story of the packman stag gered me; but I soon threw it away as worth less. Sir, you and I were playing a crafty game with each other then; you saw I sus-pected you, I felt sure that you saw it; you urged me that it would be better if I quitted Danesheld; I answered that I should stay in it, and I boldly demanded of you the preference, when you were granting the lease of the Sailor's Rest. Mr. Herbert, I felt that you

would not dare to refuse me."
"What could have been your attraction to Danesheld?" inquired Herbert Danc. , "One would have thought you would be glad to quit it, after having been arrested for the

That is just the reason I remained in it air. I felt as certain that the time would come when I should be cleared, as certain as that the cloud had fallen. It occurred to me at the time to declare my suspicions to Lord Dane; but in the first place I had no proof that it was you, and in the second my lord was so bitter against me, believing I was the transgressor, that he would probably have refused all credit to snything I might have said. Thank a good Providence that it is at last cleared?" fervently continued Bavenslast cleared." bird, "and in a brighter manner than any of us expected."

'Ay," echoed Herbert Dane, in a tone of unmistakable relief. "If I lose my wealth and honors, Ravensbird, I gain peace. There is one thing never accounted for: your absence from the Sailor's Rest for an hour and a half that same night, and your refusal to

"I was in no mischief," answered Ravens bird, a comical look on his grim countenance "I was doing a bit of courting, and I did not choose to proclaim my private affairs for the benefit of Danesheld. I had spoken a hasty word to Sophie when I left the castle men. Suppose you begin to be so from this in the morning, and whispered her to meet day, and I will help you. Wrong doings me in the evening, when my Lady Adelaide will not fit you for the next world, or speak should be dressed for dinner. Sophic came, and we were pacing about in the field path behind the castle all the while. It was bright

"Pray did you honor me by imparting you suspicions of me to Sophie-after the catas trophe occurred ?"

Not I. sir." returned Ravensbird, shaking his head. "Sophie's no better than other wo men, where the tongue is concerned, and i would pretty soon have been all over Danesheld. I never disclosed them, Mr. Herbert, to a living soul; if I suspected you myself, I did not do you the injury of trying to put you wrong with others. Many and many a time, though, have I wondered that Sophie did not suspect, because she knew about you and Lady Adelaide, and also that I imparted it to Captain Dane before he kicked me out; but she never seemed to glance at that phase of the question, and I was glad she did not."

" You must have been thunderstruck when the life boat brought him ashore.

"Thunderstruck!" echoed Ravensbird. that's not a strong enough word, sir; there's no part of speech in the English language that is: and I thought what a jackass I had been, to mistake that body, cast up, for his. "A bargain! and we will neither of us go I did not know him till-let me see, I think it was the next night; he had kept himself covered over with the bedclothes, and hid his face with that purple shade, so that I had not had any look at him, to speak of. The next night he began talking about Danesheld, saying he had once been near the place; and what with "Concealment for us all is over with its his astonishment at hearing of its changes, necessity, Ravensbird," Herbert Dane was and what with finding that I was as true and attached to him as ever I had been in my life, why he pushed the shade up and let me see his features. The surprise pretty well knocked me down. We were obliged to tell dent, sir? when my master fell from the Sophic, because she would have recognized him as readily as I, and he could not always keep his face hid; and his eyes got well di-How Sophie succeeded in keeping the secret, will always be a joke against her; but my lord threatened her with unheard-of penalties if she disclosed it."

You must have known that Captain "I wish you to speak out: otherwise I Dane, when he fell, had a son living in America?"

"Of course I knew it, sir, but I did not against him."

doubt that my master had been deliberately consider I was bound to disclose it. I mis pushed over; murdered. And I believed it was you who had done it."

"The doubt was upon me at the time that you suspected me. But why should you have done so?"

"The country of the count

up all right of land.

The lever come to an end, and the recemed its quietness. Herbert Demanded for the present the past?

Dans, as did Willred Leuter and his w

Miss Bordillion. In short, all had assembled except Lord Dane.

"Dinner is served, my lord," sansunced Bruff, throwing wide the door for them to pass out: but William spoke hastily.

"His lordship is not here yet, Bruff."

"Oh,—I beg your pardon, sir. I understood James to say that dinner was being waited for."

"Bruff you had better."

waited for."

"Bruf, you had better apprise my lord," called out Miss Dane.

He went across the corridor to Lord Dane's room, and knocked at it. There was no reply. Bruff knocked again. Still there came no answer, and the man then tried the door. It was fastened. He went back to the drawing-room, and beckoned out William.

"Sir, I can't get into my lord's room, and I cannot make him hear. I fear he must be it?"

"Dead," was on Bruff's tongue, remember." ing the precarious state of Lord Dane, but he did not utter it. William hastened to the door. The rest, who had caught sight of Bruff's alarmed countenance, followed him. William put up his finger for silence, and his ear to the door, but not a sound was heard.

"My dear father, are you ready? We are waiting for you," he said, in a clear, distinct

"Do pray just speak one word, Lord Dane, if only to assure us you are not in a fit," cried Miss Dane, in coaxing and trembling accents, for she was easily alarmed. "Harry, then! wen't you speak ?"

"I shall break open the door," said Wil-liam, hurriedly. "Had you not better"—he looked at the ladies—"go back to the draw-

ing-room?"
The door was forced, and there lay Lord Dane on the bed. He was not dead, but he appeared to have fainted: feeling ill, he had probably thrown himself on the bed for a lew minutes' rest.

"Mr. Wild and Dr. Green, instantly," whis

pered William to Bruff. Lord Dane revived to speech and conupon him.

The night will close it, William," he said, "but I have waited for it long. Maria," ta-king her hand, "you will be William's

" Ves." she answered through her tears "Don't wait for months and months to dapse first, because I have but just gone," he continued to them both. "Remember, it is my wish that you marry shortly : and I eave my blessing upon it. William will be lonely here alone. Where is Adelaide?" he resumed, tooking round, after a pause.

She had remained in the drawing-room with Miss Dane. One of them went for her. "Come close to me, Adelaide," he said,

between your husband and Wilfred. Old grim Death has come for me, child: but I must say a few words to you before he pene-trates quite in. Did it ever occur to you that you must sometime lie were I am lying !or death hed y" Very pale and troubled looked Lady Ade-

laide, but she did not answer

"There is but one thing will serve you when you come to it-a clear conscience. I look back now on my past life, and vainly gasp forth the yearning wish that I had in many cases acted differently : though, of wil ful injustice, I cannot charge my memory. It is not, however, to tell of my faded life, my ins and my atonements, that I speak: they lie between me and my merciful Pather, to whom I am hastening. Adelaide, when you ome to this hour, what will your conscience say to you for the manner in which you have treated Wilfred Lester !"

She burst into tears: the last sentence was uttered imperatively.

"My dear, you have been guilty of terrible injustice: and I think that your eyes must have had perverting scales thrown before them," pursued Lord Dane. "Wilfred is your husband's eldest son, he has an equal right to partake of his substance with your own children, but you have driven him upon the world without means or resource, that they might enjoy the more. Do you imagine that injustice such as this, can be acceptable to God; or that it will be permitted to prosper ?"

A deep silence : broken only by the sobs of Lady Adelaide.

"You must change this course of conduct, and repair the injury, if you would obtain peace at last. I speak to you, more than to Lester, because you have been the chief actor and mover. What could possibly have so set you against Wilfred Lester

"It was Tiffle," broke out Lady Adelaide, in her emotion. "She is always exciting me or Titler the door," esturant Lord this a teach of his old fire. "I must a reconsist."

looked at here. The immediately put too it. Mit. Louise did the mann. ad more yours, Edith," and Lord Dans fore hands were chaped together

The feer hands were chaped together, dans of the succeptilisties, the good feeling, and from that hour was to dawn upon

"Love and unity," moreovered Lord Dano.
"Show your path with them, and they will chand by to serve you ever: scatter it with thorns, and they will turn and prick you at the last. Adelaids, they are my dying words

All too quickly, there was another leves at the castic what this time the world came in with suddened paces and subdued tread, pressing on to the death-room. The flag ed half must high over the gate, and the less stood on to flag floor, bearing their bler: William Henry, seventeenth Baron Dane, lay on it.

were there half the followers at any eral of the Daues, as at this. The inter ment took place on a cold, bright day, th bine sky overbead, and the white snow cover ing the ground and the landscape. A mark ing the ground and the landscape. A marked omitrast did that long sable train present, all walking, to the glitter of the anow, as they wound round from the castle gates to the private chapel at a short distance; not the chapel of the ruins. The officiating elegyman advanced first in his surplice and hood: the coffin was horse next, attended by its pail bearers; after it, barchesded and slone, walked Gooffry William, now Lord Dane; behind him came Herbert Dane and figuire Lester; next, the Earl of Kirkdale and Wilfred Lester; others followed; and last, the fred Lester; others followed; and last, the servants, Bruff and Ravensbird heading them. And thus the true William Henry Dane was at length consigned to the vault of his ances-tors, side by side with that unknown stranger who had been buried for him.

who had been buried for him.

Mr. Apperly produced the will on their re-turn to the castle. It was dated but very re-cently, after the late ford had taken up his abode at it. A handsome sum was bequeath-e i absolutely to Herbert Dane, equivalent to twelve hundred a year; Miss Dane gained an annuity of three hundred. A remembrance pounds to Wilfred Lester, as "a thank offer-ing for having saved my life, and that of one far more precious to me, my dear son, Geoffry William." A thousand pounds was left to Bruff, and two thousand pounds to "my faithful friend and servant, Richard Ravensbird;" a like sum, two thousand pounds, was directed to be equally divided between the castle servants, and the rest of his large fortune was bequeathed to his son, not count-ing the revenues of Dane, which came to him

What a wealthy man be has died!" quoth the genelies.

So be had. But he had spent nothing like the whole of his income abroad. Willam Lydney had been fully justified in asserting that Squire Lester was entirely welcome to Marin's fourteen thousand pounds.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK)

Wno Love Flowers .- Flowers seem in tended for the soluce of ordinary humanity: children love them; quiet, tender, contented ordinary people love them as they grow; luxudisorderly people rejoice in them gathered. They are the cottager's treasure; and in the crowded town, mark, as with little broken fragment of rainbow, the windows of the workers in whose heart rests the covenant of peace. Passionate or religious minds contemplate them with fond, feverish tensity; the affection is seen severely calm in the works of many old religious painters, and mixed with more open and true country entiment in those of our own pre-Haphac-tes. To the child and the girl, the peasant and the manufacturing operative, to the grisette and the nun, the lover and monk, they are precious always. But, to the men of supreme power and thoughtfulness, precious only at times; symbolically and pathetically often to the poets, but rarely for their own sake. They fall forgotten from the great workmen's and soldiers' hands. Such men will take, in thankfulness, crowns of leaves or

LIGION IN COMMON LIPE. - Anthony the Hershoemaker in Alexandria, who was to be the sharer of his immortal glory. Anthony was amonished, and hastened to Alexandria to see him; for he thought that the shoemaker must be a most excellent and highly-gifted man, to be fit for his company in heaven.-When he came to him, he found him at his work, by which he supported his family, and said to him: "My friend, I know that you serve God faithfully—I pray you tell me what you do, what you eat, what you drink, how or when do you pray? Are you in the habit of aratching and praying all night?"
"By no means," said thu shoemaker; "hat moreing and evening I thank God for his gracious protection; and I pray that He will forgive all my sins, for Christ's make; then I pray that he would continue to guide me by His Holy Spici, and not give me up to temp tation. When I have offered my prayers, I again go diligually to my leather, and work for the support of my family, beyond this I do nothing, except to take care that I do nothing, except to take care that I do nothing against my conscience."—Luther's Table Table. how or when do you pray? Are you in the

Pasco-Recurs.-A French gentleof from a ducking in the Thames, water, and thus addressed the waiter who was mixing it: "Sir, I shall thank you not to make it a foreight," A foreight, to the both were bind with age. "You will seldom or never keep your water, and thus addressed the waiter who was mixing it: "Sir, I shall thank you not to make it a foreight," A foreight, "a foreight," and the wity or. "Pennier, "you plied Joo; "Anda's you better take it directly to ly?" "Oh, you," and mountain, "directly, to the own, but now we should be very gird to see by his life does it by his death—thus every man is a benefactor of his race.

MEN I HAVE KNOWN.

SAMUEL BOGERS.

Heminiscences of the late poet and banker have recently been published; but they tell us little about him, except that he kept a seri on little about him, except that he kept a seriof note memorandum of what happened to
he said by certain distinguished men when
in his company. The record is very scanty,
and much of it so curt and fragmentary as to
have no applicable meaning, and the bard of
"Memory" himself has no figure on the cartoon. What I remember of him possesses
little of "the pinasures of memory," and may
perhaps be as little interesting; but he filled
for many years a singular space in the public eye, and a few touches may include him
in ray miniature gallery of "Men I have
Known."

Rogers was reputed a wit, and did say me good things; but many of the best were id by others, and fathered upon him (as the use is,) especially when there was any bit circles in the joke, which was his charac-teriatic. His going to Holland House by the Hammersmith stage-coach (in days when cabs and omnibuses were unknown,) and ask-ing the loitering driver what he called it, is not one of his worst: being answered, "The Regulator," he observed that it was a very Regulator," he observed that it was a very proper name, as all the rest go by it. Luttrell and Rogers were intimate friends and rival wits, and disliked each other accordingly. I have used the word friend, but it did not appear that the uonogenarian (whatever he might have enjoyed half a century before) had any friends. I never saw about him any but acquaintances or toadies. Had he outlived them? No: he was not of a nature to have friends. He was born with the silver spoon in his mouth, and had never needed a friend in his long, easy journey through life. The in his long, easy journey through life. The posthumous handation lavished upon him by his political eronics, was purely of the de mertula nfl nisi bonum kind. He never received that coin when alive; for, if the truth be told, his liberality and generosity were small specks which could not bear blazon, and he was radically ill-tempered. Now, nobody can love a cantankerous person, even though placed in such fortunate circumstances as not to be always offensive. His whole career was too sunny. There were neither clouds nor showers to nourish the sensitive plants which adorn humanity—nothing but showy sun-flowers. No lovely dew-dipped blossoms no sweet buddings of refreshing scent; no soft green tufts sending up grateful incense, as when varying seasons produce their bene-ficial influence, and the breezes and the rains (sy, the storms) from heaven serve but to root and expand the spirit's growth.

Few men who have had nothing but an even tenor of their way, are duly touched with feeling for the distresses of their fellow creatures, which they have never experience In the absence of any higher motive to benevolence there was not even a trace of bon hommic about Roger. Sarcasm and satire were his social weapons. Kindness and geniality do not crop out in any account of him that I have seen; and this negative describes the individual of whom I did not care to know much. The constant little trell were very entertaining to some minds. They met once, and did not squabble. It was in the Crystal Palace into which they were both wheeled in chairs, when no longe able to walk !"

Taste, or in another word, refinement, like avarice or gluttony, tends essentially to sel-fishness; and in Hogers I marked a signal type of the class, with a very small modicum of the redeeming feeling which occasionally qualifies it. I have known men of the most refined taste who were also distinguished by the sweetest of human sympathics. In these, however, taste was only a lesser component part of the being, not a ruling and engrossing passion—if passion it can be called, which is

so abstractedly passionless.

In his writing, as in his daily life, Mr.
Rogers was fastidious. In correcting the press only Campbell could equal him for anxiety to polish. On one occasion I chanced to see a sheet of one of his poems (" Italy," think) as it was passing through the printer's hands, and pointed out some very slight er-rors. The reader told him of this hypercriticism (for it was nothing more,) and he cancelled the whole of the and introduced the required alterations at the expense of above £100. In other re-ST. ANTHONY AND THE SHOKMAKER - RE- spects he would not be gullty of anything like extravagance. On the contrary, there was a curious spice of the miser-econ my in his nature. He was fond of coine to evening parties, at-homes, conversationes, or however called by fashion; and instead of being attended by his carriage, as a wealthy man, he would walk home with his umbrella. It was upon an occasion of this kind that he met with the accident which crippled him during his later years, and no doubt hasten ed his death. Yet, when his bank was robbed, he did not show the least regret for his loss, only an intense desire to discover the

or rather, his countenance was unique, skull and facial expression bore so striking a likeness to the ekeleton pictures which we sometimes see of Death, that the facetious is fat one of the dressed evening

parties I have spoken of) entitled him "Death-dandy!" and it was told (prob with truth) that the same satirical wag in

with truth) that the same sattrical wag in-scribed upon the capital portrait in his break-fast room, "Painted in his life-time." Withal, Rogers possessed refused and ele-gant tastes; and his cultivation of pootry as alted his mind above its inherent wo as far as was possible in one devoid of the nobler influences which transform and elevate humanity.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. NEW YORK.-The full returns of New

follows :		Guverno	
Lincolu, Fusion,	361,210	Morgan, (Rep.) Kelly, (Fusion)	305,000 364,311
Lincoln's mal Total vote,	48,843 673,577	Brady, (Breck.) Universal Negro Against, For,	978,073 178,477

By the Constitution of New York, a negre who possesses \$250 is allowed to vote. The question was as to extending the right to all

question was as to extending the right to all negroes.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The official aggregates are as follows: Lincoln, 267,237; Fusion, 179,869; Dougias, 14,482; Hell, 12,735; Lincoln's plurality over Fusion, 88,418; majority over all opposition, 61,181. The whole vote of the State is 472,273, while that of New York is 672,577. These 4wo States together have east 1,145,850 votes.

MABYLAND.—The official vote is Breckin-ridge, 42,511; Bell, 41,785; Douglas, 5,953; Lincoln, 2,865. Breckinridge's plurality over Bell, 720.

The vote on the Free Negro Law, in nine counties, was, For, 4,301; Against, 16,789.—Majority against, 9,488.

ILLENDS.—The vote (though not official) is set down as follows:—Lincoln received

Lincoln received Douglas " Bell " Breckinridge 179,545 160,549 4,846 1,979 Total vote cast, Lincoln over Donglas, Lincoln over all, 349,913

Illinois stands fourth in the list of voting states, being next to Ohio, and not far behind

her.
Missouri.—Douglas seems to have carried
Missouri after all. The St. Louis Republicat
has returns from all but five counties, which

foot up as follows:	
Douglas,	56,009
Bell,	57,486
Breckinridge,	80,155
Lincoln,	16,979
Douglas has, so far, 854 majorit	
and the Republican thinks it is a	
sible for the counties yet to come	in to change

NORTH CAROLINA.—The following is ti Breckinridge and Lane, Bell and Everett,

Breckinridge's majority, 3,549 Douglas and Johnson received 2,701 votes a the State. KENTUCKY.—The following is the official ote of the State:—

Bell and Everett, Breckinridge, Douglas, Lincoln

Lincoln, 1,366

California.—The advices are favorable to Lincoln. It is believed that the total vote of the State will not be very far from 115,000; the returns already received 25,066; Duaglas, 25,896; Breckinridge, 29,429; Bell, 6,542. Lincoln's majority over Douglas is 1,150. The official returns may be required to settle who is elected.

The California Senate stands 20 Douglas, 9 Breckinridge, 6 Republican, and the House

The California Senate stands 20 Douglas, 9 Breckinridge, 6 Republican, and the House 40 Douglas, 21 Brecainridge, and 19 Republicans. There being a Douglas majority in both Houses, there are numerous Douglas candidates for Senator Gwin's seat, such as Gov. Downey, Gen. Denver, Jas. A. McDougall, and 8. W. Inge.
VENUONT—The vote of Vermont is declared (official) as follows:—Lincoln, 33,888; Douglas, 8,748; Breckinridge, 1,859; Bell, 217. Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 25,140; Lincoln's majority over all 23,024.
Connecticut.—At the municipal election

cocasionally no fithe most through the color's majority over all 23,024. Connecticut.—At the municipal election at Norwa's, on the 23d, the Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor and other offices, disposed to their candidate for Mayor and other offices, disposed to their candidate for Mayor and other offices, disposed to their candidate for Mayor and other offices, disposed to their candidate for Mayor and other offices, disposed to the following have been received from 1 chanced as ("Italy." I compare the following results:—Jackson control of their conditions of their conditions of their conditions at the printer's cry slight erform three southern counties of Oregon, which show the following results:—Jackson conditions of their conditions of their conditions of the following results:—Jackson conditions of the fol

bout as follows:		
Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky,		17,000 8,751 2,895 1,500 1,806
Total.	in Windstein	96,513

Of Lincoln's vote in Virginia, 990 votes were in the four "pan-bandle" counties, which lie between Ohio and Pennsylvania. How THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.—The

fallows:
By the Act of 1792 these Electors are to meet on the first Wednesday in December after, in their respective States, to cast their

2d. These votes, when cast, are to be certified by the Electors, and scaled up and sent to the President of the Senate.

2d. On the second Wednesday in February after, the scaled certificates of the Electors are to be broken open and the votes Counted, and the result declared in the presence of Congress.

Riches, without meekness and thank fulness, do not make any man happy; but riches with them remove many fears and cares Therefore our advice is, that you endeavor to be honestly rich or contentedly poor; bu

be sure that your riches are honestly got or you spoil alt. For it is said: "He that fores his conscience has nothing left that is worth

SCIOR EMMANUEL KING OF NAPLES-GA-

The Arago arrived on the 25th, with ates to the 19th.

The King of Sardinia has formally accept-6 the Sovereignty of Naples.

Garbaldi resigned the Dictatorship, and

Garibaldi resigned the Dictatorship, and resided to his island home.

Later advices from China state that it is reported that the settlement of the negotiations for peace had been delayed on a question of meney and a unity of understanding.

The allied army was marching for Pekin, where fang-Kee Linain had a large force posted to defend the city.

Lord Righs was to follow the troops on the 10th. The coolies were descring, and carriage was difficult.

Gen. Garibaldi has issued a farewell address to his late army, concluding by telling his companions in arms that an army of a million of men will be wanted to follow him again to a fresh conflict, which is likely to break out in Italy in March next.

Laverspoot, Salurday, Nov. 10.—The African mail steamer has arrived, and reports the slave trade as brisk. The American bark Lawretta is reported as having sailed from Whydah, September 28th, with six hundred alayes. The American bark Buckeye had also sailed a few days previously, with a full cargo.

cargo.

Since of Gaeta.—Despatches from Naples state that the Piedmontese are vigorously pushing on the siege of Gaeta. Troops and a siege train have been landed at the small town of Mola di Gaeta, and the Piedmontese headquarters have been advanced to Hisse. On the 8th inst. a Sardinian frigate stood-into the Bay of Gaeta to reconnoitre. It was ascertained that the defences were in good condition, and that numerous redoubts and other piled works had been thrown up so as to command the road to Gaeta.

A Milan paper says that Lord John Russell's despatch is just now of more value to Italy than would be a decisive battle.

Gen. Lamoriciere has left Rome.on a ten months' leave of absence.

The Lord Mayon's Banquet was given last night by the new Lord Mayor of London.—Count de Persigny, the French Ambasador, and the Sardinian Minister were the only Representatives of European powers present.

The Lord Mayor, in giving the toast of the Army and Navy, spoke of the volunteers as the pride and boast of the country. General Peel and the Duke of Somerset returned thanks.

The Count de Persigny réplied to a toast BINGE OF GAETA.—Despatches from Na-

the pride and boast of the country. General Peel and the Duke of Somerset returned thanks.

The Count de Persigny replied to a toast to the Foreign Ambassadors, and Lord Palmerston to one in compliment to her Majesty's Ministers.

The Prince of Wales's squadron had been signalled off Portland.

It is reported, but the authority is doubtful, that the Allied powers have arranged a treaty of peace with China.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says the dissolution of the Pope's army is positive. But a simple guard of three thousand men will be left to him.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decline in cash, of twenty-five and a third millions of francs.

About fifteen thousand Neapolitan troops, seven thousand horses, and thirty-two guas, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States at Zerracino. At Casherna their progress was arrested by the Papal and French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

The Post's Paris correspondent transmits.

French authorities, and they will be at once disarmed.

The Poat's Paris correspondent transmits the following despatch:—It is not true that the Anglo French expedition to China will advance to Pekin. The envoys of the two powers, with their suites, and probably guards of honor, will go to the capital, where the conditions of the new treaty of peace will be signed. In vitrue of a clause in a former treaty, an English and French minister will be accredited to Pekin, where they will reside.

The official result of the Sicilian election on annexation is given as follows:—

nnexation is given as follows:-

Ayes, Noes,

Letters from Naples, in the Times and Daily Letters from Naples, in the Times and Daily News, state that Gavazzi had been threatened in his own house, by a crowd which assem-bled outside, and cried, "Death to Gavazzi!" A detachment of the National Guard remain-ed there during the day. Garibaldi has con-firmed certain privileges which he had con-ferred on Gavazzi, and the padre was to preach on the following day.

preach on the following day.

LYERPOOL, November 18th.—Flour dull and dd. lower. Wheat dull and 2@4d. lower on the week. Corn declining and holders are pressing on the market; the prices 6d.@4s. lower. Provisions steady. Corn.—Mixed 37s. 6d.@3lis. Beef dull. Pork steady. Bacon steady. Lard firm st. 186664s. Tallow slightly advanced.

Cotton closed quiet, and nominally unchanged, though the quotations are barely naintained.

PRODUCE.—Ashes.—Pots are steady. Pearls steady. Bugar firm, and slightly advanced. Coffee firm. Rice steady.

Rosin dull at 5s. 4d.@5s. 5d., and 5s. 2d., to arrive. Turpentine spirits dull at 34s. 6d.

BYAYE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are unfavorable.

are unfavorable.
LONDON MARKETS.—Baring & Brothers report
Breadstuffs quiet. Iron—Welsh Ralls steady;

week.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—Baring Brothers report
that State Stocks and Panama Railroad shares
have considerably declined.
Hilmois Central 31(e/29 per cent. discount.
New York Central 75(e/28"
Keie R. R. Stock 25(e/81"
"

THE CABINET .- Washington, Non. 24 .- The

dangers that at one time threatened a possible breaking up of the Cabinet have passed, and it is understood that they are now all a unit A is understanding the speech of Mr. Augusta, Nov. 23.—The speech of Mr. Augusta, Nov. 23.—The speech of Mr. Augusta, Nov. 25.—The speech of Mr. Augustan of of Mr. Augusta

AUGUSTA, Nov. 25.—The speech of Mr. Meminger, delivered recently at Greenville, Bouth Gardina, advocated the secession of the State, but said, at the same time, that it was impossible without a war with the general Government. He urged thorough preparations, and said that South Carolina could only be stacked by water. He trusted that citizens in the mountains would be ready to march for the protection of Charleston.

Bandains in Cotton.—New Orienna, Nov. 24.—The took in sterling bills has put a number of holders of Cotton in a tight place, and where the gold can be planked up, great bargains are offered. It is probable that, with cash down, middlings could be picked up at 10c per lb.

A gentleman, having in his garden a suce of peaches that were over ripe and beginning to spoil, gave a quantity em to some laborers. On asking one of the men how he liked them, he said the fruit was very good, but the seeds scratched his throat a little as he swallowed them.

d nobility in the style of Burke's "Perrage."

It is supposed that there are one hundred and fifty-eight thousand nobles in France.

If the manner in which his neighbors live, as if the flavor of the manner of them.

The flavor of the manner of them. THE PRENCH NOBLETY.-It is pro-

MONEY MATTERS.

Philadelphia, November 24.—There was an unusually excited market at the Stock Beard this morning, and as almost unprecedented rise in priore. The suspension of the banks and the determination of three institutions both here and in New York to extend their discount lines and relieve the mercantile community, has contributed to this buoyancy and caused a more cheerful feeling, both inside of the Beard and out of doors, than has prevailed for weeks past. Reading Railroad was active at an advance of 1. Camden and Amboy Railroad went up from 114 to 121, which was bid at the close. Pennsylvania Railroad advanced 24; Lehigh Navigation 3; Morris Canal 2, and the Preferred 24; City Sixes 1/a3 per cent.—the latter for the old issues. All of the better class of securities were quotably higher, but the fancies, excepting Reading Railroad, were rather neglected.

The money market is decidedly easier— MONEY MATTERS.

glected.

The money market is decidedly easier—
first-class short paper being nogotiated at lail pret, and call loans at \$a10 pret. The Banks are extending their discount lines, and the aspect of affairs generally is more encountries.

raging.

New Yors, Nov. 24.—The Banks, Fester-day, discounted to their dealers six or eight millions of dollars, or double the amount of paper mataring at the close of the week. Money is consequently easy to most of the merchants, and the general pressure materially mitigated.

mitigated.

Suspension.—The banks of West Jersey, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, (generally,) Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the Farmers' Exchange Bank at Charleston, are reported suspended. The banks of New England and New York still pay specie, and are discouning liberally.

Ralshou, N. C., Nov. 23.—The suspension of the North Carolina Banks was legalized by the Legislature to-day.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 29.—It is rumored in bank circles, that Governor Brown will veto any law sanctioning the suspension of our banks, unless the State secedes. It is also reported that one or more of the Charleston banks have suspended; also a large cotten house—names not given—but this needs confirmation. The Bill removing the restrictions on the banks in case of suspension of specie payments, passed the State Senate by a vote of 92 to 15.

More Thouries in Kansas.—The recent reports from Kansas relative to burning the cabins over the heads of the squatters are probably true, as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received official information from Special Agent Cowert, narrating his expenition to the Cherokee reservation in Kansas, to expel squatters. He states that he ordered the military force which accompanied him to burn the cabins of over forty "trespassers," after which they agreed to leave next apring. Rumors are aftoat that the people thus deprived of their homes, maintain that they have legal possession of the land, and are detruined to maintain it by force of arms. Another account says that the government has been officially informed that Montgomery and his band have commenced operations in Kansas, by hanging and killing their opponents, and threatening to compel an adjournment of the land sales, advertised to take place during December.

Orders will forthwith be despatched, ordering the United States troops, in Kansus, to MORE TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—The reces

Orders will forthwith be despatched, ordering the United States troops, in Kansus, to such points as may be necessary for the protection of the land officers in the performance of their duty, as well as of the public property menaced, including Fort Scott. It is reported that Montgomery menaces Missouri and Arkansus with invasion—other accounts deny this. The Governor of Missouri has ordered troops to the frontier.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE -The Presi dent's Message is to be presented to Congress on the second day after meeting. Advance copies of the Message are to be sent as far North as Boston, and as far South as Rich-

mond.
It is generally credited that the President has taken strong Union views against S-cession and Nullification; and that Secretaries Cobb and Thompson came near resigning.

12" A COMMON CASE.-Most persons will agree with Charles Lamb, that it is intolerable to pay for articles you have been used to get for nothing. Thus, "when Adam laid out his first penny upon apples at some stall in Mesopotamia, I think it went hard with him, reflecting upon his goodly orchard, where he had so many for nothing."

A BACHELOR'S IGNORANCE.-Friend Grace, it seems, had a very good horse, and also a very poor one. When seen riding the latter, he was asked the reason, and it turned out that his better half had taken the good "What," said the bantering bachelor, how comes it you let your mistrees ride the The only response was, better horse ?" Friend, when thee beest married, thee'lt know.

LORD NORTH AND FOX.-Lord North when contemptuously alluded to by Fox, as "that thing termed a minister," replied: | Bars steady at 25 5s. (25 15s. Sugar firm. Rice | That honorable gentleman calls me a thing, LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols 983/6 | and (patting his ample stomach) an unshape-the Baik has decreased £230,000 during the "That honorable gentleman calls me a thing, ly thing I am ; but when he adds that thing ermed a minister, he calls me that which he himself is most anxious to become; and therefore, I take it as a compliment."

A PIECE OF PLATE.-A young actor having played a part tolerably well, E liston one evening called him into the green-room, and addressed him to this effect :- "Young man, you have not only pleased the public, but you have pleased me; and, as a slight token of my regard and good wishes. I beg your acceptance of a small piece of plate." It PEACE.-Peace is better than joy. was, beyond all question, a eery small piece, Joy is an uneasy guest, and always on tip for it was a silver toothpick!

begin to move rapidly, some round on their it never exhausts our strength, nor gives centres, others from place to place. The one anxious forecasting thought. use of these motions is unknown. A gentleman in Paris is stated to have

discovered a method not only of producing Eldon, remarked that "even his failings gold, but a metal even more valuable than leaned to virtue's side;" upon which a genthat precious substance. A committee has tleman observed, that his lordship's fallings been appointed by the Academy, and another resembled the leaning tower of Pisa, which, by the Government, to ascertain whether the in spite of its long inclination, had never yet ventor is a savant or a lunatic. Texas derives its name from an Indian

prevent many quarrels; first to have it well in the Custom House schedules, applicaascertained whether we are not disputing was made to the Treasury and to the Board about terms rather than things; and second- of Trade, and, after some tittle delay, it was ly, to examine whether that on which we decided that the ice should be entered

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been unsettled and very dull this week, and some holders, norder to effect sales of Flour, have reduced their prices 1569050 P B, 8000 belts only found buyers, mostly taken by the trade at \$600,35 for superfus, \$3,575,56,75 for cutres, and \$600,35 for superfus, \$3,575,56,75 for cutres, and \$600,35 for sundard and good etraight beneats. Rys Flour is also dull and lower, with a few small sales only to note at \$460,415,5 P bbl. Corn Meal is bed little inquired for, and Freuns Meal is freshy offered and nearly nominal at \$5,00 P bbl.

GRAIN—The market for Wheat, like Flour, has been unsettled and depressed again this week, and prices have ruled very irregard and 100 His P bus lower, the also, however, are large, reaching about 50,000 bus, in lots, part for shipment, at from \$1,35 to 1,25 for fair to choice white, the inter for Kentucky, including \$9,000 bus good Western and Pennsylvania while at \$1,30 to \$15 for fair to choice white, the inter for Kentucky, including \$9,000 bus good Western and Pennsylvania while at \$1,30 to dail and acling in a small way only of 750078c. for Pennsylvania and 70c for Southern Loren has also declined 460c P bus, and about 30,000 bus, and shout 30,000 bus.

good western and reansylvania watte at \$1,38 good western and reansylvania sand red at \$1,18 get 1.21. Rye has been dull and acilling in a small way only at 75@75e for Pennsylvania and 75e for Southern. Ours has also declined. 4@5c \$1 bus, and about 30,600 bus found buyers at 70@65e for prime Bouthern yellow, afoat; 58@3te for inferior, 58@65e for new ranges at 50@55e, as to condition, with moderate speciple and sales. Outs are also rather lower, and \$3,000 bus have been disposed of at 38@5te for Bouthern, mostly at 35e for prime tots, and 35e 35e for Penna, afoat and in the cars. Barley and Malt have been very quiet, and prices are nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The market for all kinds is very quiet, and barrelled mosts are lower, Mess Pork selling in lot f as wanted at \$19, and city Mess Boef at \$13@46 4 g bbt. Of flacco, the sales are limited at 12@13e for city cured hams; 95 @ 95c for Floudiers, and 11 (@115c for Bides are limited at 12@13e for city cured hams; 95 @ 95c for Rides and 8@95c for fibouders, usual terms. A sale of Fielsel Hams was made at 10.2 alterns. A sale of Fielsel Hams was made at 10.2 alterns. A sale of Fielsel Hams was mode at 11c. Lard continues scarce, and we quote prime Western in tes and kegs at 13c; city is worth 115(@125c g fb. Roll Butter continues in demand, and sells at 15@17c, as in quality; packed meets with slow sale at 10.5 @115c. Chesse—No change, and the sales small at 10.5 @115c c bas and 4 mos, mostly Uplands, within the range of 105c 115c, cash.

BARK to quiet, there is very little Quaretiren.

1100 bates, at from our to to to the range of 10½ a mos, mostly Uplands, within the range of 10½ 11½ c, cash.

BARK is quiet, there is very little Quaretiron offering or selling, and first No 1 is stoody at 408 \$\psi\$ ton. Nothing doing in Tanners' Bark.

BEESWAX is dull and held at 35c, which is

offering or seiling, and first No 1 is steamy at the \$7 tos. Nothing doing in Tanners' Bark.

BEESWAX is dell and held at 35c, which is above the views of buyers.

COAL—The market is steady and prices from business is fair and the receipts and stocks moderate.

COFFEE—The market is unsettled and rather lower, a cargo of Rio, some 3800 bags, was disposed of on arrival, part by auction, at from 13½ to 14½c, on the usual credit.

COFFEE—The market is unsettled and rather lower, a cargo of Rio, some 3800 bags, was disposed of on arrival, part by auction, at from 13½ to 14½c, on the usual credit.

COFFEE continues dull, and the prices of Sheathing and Yellow Metal without any quotable change.

FEATHERS move off slowly, and sales of good Western are making at 48cs26c \$\overline{9}\$ B.

FRUIT is selling moderately at \$1(cs2,50 \overline{9}\$ bbl for Green Apples; 3½(cs4c \$\overline{9}\$ Bor Dried do; 6cs for Unpared Poaches; 100al2e for Fared do, and \$6(cs12 \$\overline{9}\$ bbl for Cranberries.

HEMP is quiet, the stock being nearly all in the bands of the manufacturers.

HOPS are lunctive, new crop Eastern and Western selling in a small way at \$5(cs36c \$\overline{9}\$ B.

IRON—The market for this staple is quiet, and prices the same, Anthracite No 1 sailing in a small way at \$23, and No 2 at \$22, on time. Nothing doing in Scotch Pig. Boooms, Bars and Ralis sell slowly at previous quotations, and the market generally is dull.

LEAD—There is nothing doing, and no quotable change in the market.

LUMBER continues dull. and White Pine Boards move of se wanted at \$14(cs17. Yellow Sap sell slowly at \$14(cs18. Hemiock Raft Lumber is lower, and selling at from \$7,55 to \$8\$ \$\overline{9}\$ M.

MOLABSES is but little inquired for, and a few small lots Cuba and New Orienns have been dis-

ber is lower, and selling at from \$7,35 to \$6.5 M.
MOLASSES is but little inquired for, and a few small lots Cuba and New Orleans have been disputed by the self of at about previous races, including 50 hhds Muscovado sold by suction at 24c, 4 mos. PLASTER.—There is not much offering, and a cargo of 8oft was sold at \$2,75 \$7 ton.
RICE is steady but quiet, with a small business to note in the way of sales at from 35 to 4 ½c \$7 \$0. cash and time—the latter for prime lots from store.

store.
SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed having fallen off, the market has ruled unsettled, and fallen off, the market has ruled unsettled, and fallen of 3000

SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed having failton off, the market has ruled unsettled, and prices considerably lower, with saics of 3000 bus to note at from \$5,25 up to \$6,37 \(\), mostly at \$5,50(26 \) bus by horse at the close only offer \$5,35(26 5,50 for prime lots. Timothy is steady but quiet, with limited saics at \$2,00(2,20) \(\) bus—the latter for prime. Domestic Flaxaced is lower and selling at \$1,55(2),58 \(\) bus, \$2000 sacks calcutts Seed sold at \$1,70 \(\) bus.

SPIRITS—Brandy and Gin con line very inactive and without alteration to note in prices. N E Rum moves off as wanted at \$5(26) \(\) 4c. Whisely is unsettled and lower, Western and Pennsylvania bbis selling at \$1(26) \(\) begin prices.

SUGAR8—The market has been dull and un-Southed, and a few small sales only are reported including Cuba at 61/3/671/4c; Porto Rico at 76/ 75/c, and New Orleans at 76/71/4c, on the usual

crms. TALLOW is quiet, and a small business doing t 10%c for City, and 9%@9%c for Country ren-

lered.

TOBACCO—There is about the usual business
o notice in Leaf and Manufactured, without to notice in Leaf and Manufactured, without change in quotations.

WOOL—The market for this staple has been very inactive; a few small sales of fleece are reported within the range of 43@45c, the latter for fine.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKETS The supply of Beef Cattle during the past week amounted to 2144 head. The prices ranged from 87 to 9 % cwt, live weight. Sheep—4000 head were disposed of at from 8 to 10c % b. In the Hog market sales were dull, owing to the great number of Hogs yarded, there being over 5100 head, which brought from 7½ to 8½c % b net.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Nov. 24.—FLOUR firm; sales of 10,000 bbls at \$4,65@4,95 for State; \$4,30@4,40 for Ohio; \$4,30 @4,55 for Southern. Wheat firm; sales of 15,000 bus at \$1,10 for Chicago Spring; \$1,25 for red Western. Corn firm; sales of 15,000 bus at 67e yellow Southern. Pork firm. Lard dull. Whiskey dull at 195/c.

to depart. It tires and wears us out, and yet If small shavings of camphor are keeps us ever fearing that the next mome thrown on the surface of perfectly clean wa- it will be gone. Peace is not so-it comes ter, in a large basin, the pieces immediately more quietly, it stays more contentedly, and let us pray for peace.

Sir Robert Peel, speaking of Lord

gone over. THE LAW'S DELAY .- A few years ago word, signifying "beautiful."

a cargo of ice was imported into England from Norway. Not having such an article

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Two Hunding And First Prasons Hanged in Taxas.—The Mobile Mercury of Thursday, says:—We saw a gentleman yeaterday direct from Texas. He came from the region of country where the hanging process was rife some while back. He says the distant public is not informed of the extent of the hanging. He is a member of a vigilance committee which has been in correspondence with the committees of other countries, and estimates that no less than two hundred and fifty persons have suffered death at a rope's end.

nd. W. E. READ, a blind man from his birth, as recently completed, without aid, a plane hich was exhibited last week at the Indiana late Pair, and is said to be a fine instru-

nent.

Conv Ort..—It is said that Indian corn pro-tuces a clear fluid, which burns without odor, rithout smoke, and is inexpensive, affording good light, in an ordinary kerosene lamp, or half a cout an hour. The corn oil is clear

a good light, in an ordinary kerosess, lamp, for half a cent an hour. The corn oil is clear and coloriess as water.

Bission Odernermen, of New Jersey, has issued an address calling upon the churches in his discorse to take up collections on Thankagiving day for the benefit of the sufferers in Kanses.

Bayen, Claus was fined at the late time.

in his diocese to take up collections on Thanksgiving day for the benefit of the sufferers in Kanesa.

Randal Clark was fined, at the late term of the Circuit Court of Lowndes county, Alabama, one thousand dollars, for not feeding his slaves well.

Territule Traggery—The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times says that a most terrible tragedy occurred in Adams county, in that State, a few days provious. A woman about to churn butter threw some boiling water in the churn, into which one of the children had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized a chair and inflicted a death blow upon the little girl. After realizing what she had done, she throw herself into the well and was drowned.

FROM THE CRADIE TO THE GRAVE.—One of the most remarkable events in every day life that has ever come under our observation, occurred in the suburbs of this city during the present week. A lady gave hirth to a child, was married, and died the same day.—Louiceille Journal.

An Afficiental Widow.—A lady who lives near Lockport, Ill., lost her husband, two sons and a brother by the Lady Eigin disaster. Five years ago she lost three children by the cholera. Fifteen months ago she lost a daughter. Out of seven children she has one and only one child left. In penury and poverty and pinching want, she lives destitute of clothing, almost, with a cheerless shelter and a beart full of grief.

A SUPPLY OF COTTON IN MASSACHURETTS.

—Some of our large manufactories have been

A SUPPLY OF COTTON IN MASSACHURETTS.

—Some of our large manufactories have been recently taking an account of stock, and find that they have cotton on hand sufficient to last through the winter. The Naumkoag Mills, of Salem, have enough of this staple for use until the first of next October.—Hoston Herald.

Discrepance of the control of the staple of the suntil the first of next October.—Hoston Herald.

for use until the first of next October.—Reston Herald.

DRUIDICAL REMAINS.—An article in a recent number of the "Quarterly Review," under the title of "Stonehenge," has drawn the attention of the English public to the similarity, if not ideatity, of certain sepuichral and other remains existing in Great Britain and eisewhere in Western Europe—ordinarily classed as Druidical—with the structures to be found in various parts of the continent of India, to which a Buddhist origin is assigned. One of our most experienced Oriental antiquaries (Major Cunningham,) so long ago as 1854, in his work on the Bhilisa Topes, commented on, and partially illustrated, the genural identity and cognate design of the monuments of the East and West.—English Paper.

GARIBALDI seems fond of having America.

—English Paper.
GARIBALDI seems fond of having Americans near him. Two prominent members of his staff are natives of the United States, and a great number of American surgeons have recently Joined the "Band of Freemen."
The latest known accession is that of the "Balloon Brothers Brooks," who, in compliance with an autograph letter from Garibaldi, have accepted appointments in the army, and will give the benefit of their nerial knowledge to the reconnoitering parties who may be looking out for the Neapolitan forces.

ENGLISH IMITATION OF YANKEE INSTITU-ENGLISH IMPATION OF YANKEE INSTITUTIONS.—The setting apart a day for thanks-giving, a custem of New England for the past two hundred years, has, after spreading through the United States, reached the British province of Canada. The Public Administrator of that province has issued a proclamation, setting apart for such purpose Thursday, the sixth day of December next.

Mr. Dankers as farmer residing poer Tank

Thursday, the sixth day of December next.

Mr. Dampler, a farmer residing near Tanton, England, is said to have a horse in his possession, uged 56 years, which he rides daily about the farm, and occasionally goes out hunting with. The animal is still fresh on his legs, and free from blemish.

Toncullion processions were designed more than two thousand years ago. See 1 Maccabees iv. 12, wherein an account is given of the high priest Jason, who escorted King Antiochus into Jerusalem "with torchlight and yreat showtings." Jason lived in the fourth century, B. C.

century, B. C.
SUICIDE OF A BOY.—A boy about 11 years
of age, son of John Virt, a resident of the
town of Macomb, New York, was punished
on Friday, the 9th ult., by his mother, for
some fault. Deeming his punishment unjust,

on Friday, the 9th tilt, by his mother, for some fault. Deeming his punishment unjust, he started for the woods, telling his mother it was the last time she would see him alive. He then made a rope of some basswood bark, and hung himself from a tree.

A THICK SKIN.—During an exhibition of Dan Rice's circus, at Memphis, Tenn., on the night of the 10th tilt, it was proposed to show that the hide of the rhinoceros was ball-proof. Captain Travis, the celebrated pistol shot, then fired a bullet at the animal, which fell flattened to the floor, not breaking the skin, nor even causing the animal to wince, when struck.

COLORS MOST LIABLE TO BE HIT.-It would appear from numerous observations, that soldiers are hit during battle according to the color of their dress in the following order:—Red is the most fatal color, the least fatal, Austrian gray. The proportions are red 12, rifle green 7, brown 6, Austrian bluish-

red 12, rifle green 7, brown 6, Austrian bluishgray 5.

Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, recently visited Chicago, and there met Mr. Hamlin, Vice President elect. Mr. Lincoln made several short speeches, unimportant, but of a conciliatory tone, along the route.

Close of Lake Navigation.—Navigation on the Lakes is rapidly approaching its close. Last year it ceased on the 29th of November, and there were then in Chicago, Illinois, 207, 549 bushels of grain in store. At the present time there are about 1,500,000 bushels of grain at that place, and they are receiving about

time there are about 1,500,000 bushels of grain at that place, and they are receiving about 600,000 bushels per week, which will leave a much larger amount on hand at the close of navigation this year than there was in 1850. This Land Office has ordered a survey of the Kansas Indian Reservation in Kansas. About three-fifths of it is to be sold to whites, as stimulated by a recent treaty with the Inas stipulated by a recent treaty with the In-dians, and the proceeds to be appropriated for their benefit. The remaining two-fifths are to be hild out in forty acre lots, one of which is to be held by each Indian in seve-

which is to the control of a paper raity.

A HAPPY EDITOR.—The editor of a paper published in Littleton, N. H., in announcing his retirement, says: "I have no regrets to make—not a mistake to atone for or a blunder."

How Saints Rest at Pike's Prace—Mr.

B. M. Sherman, of this city, while on a recent
visit to his son, an assayist on Nevada Gulch,
Pike's Peak, saw a sign swinging over a
small log cabin, with the words, "Saints'
R. et.," but imagine his surprise on finding a
party of miners busily engaged with cards,
gambling, swearing, smoking and drinking,
its took out his memorandum book, and
made an entry something like this: "Sunday—Saints' Hest—A dozen men gambling,
awraring, etc. Buch is life at Pike's Peak."

A nanoans of volunteers from St. Louia,
about 600 strong, have left for the scene of
disturbunces on the border of Karsea.

disturbunces on the border of Kansas.

"Panic Dran."—The money report of the Philis. Press, of the 23d, says:—
"Panic is dead," says the New York Courier and Enquirer. He died, according to that sutherity, on Wednesday, at 8 P. M., and yesterday his funeral was one which produced very general rejoicing. The same announcement, with very little difference as to the hour of his death, may be made here. The wise and timely action of our banks, in interposing for the relief of their debtors, produced all that was expected of it in calming the excitement, and both the stock and money markets to-day exhibit a cheerfulness and elasticity of tone in striking contrast with the gloom and depression of the previous ten days. In the money market, rates have fallen at least twelve per cent. per annum since noon of yesterday.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of IL DEX FER & CO., 113 Nassan St., N. Y. ROSS & TOURSEY, No. 191 Nassan Bt., N. Y. HENRY TAYLOR, Sue Iron Building, Baltima A. WILLIAMS & CO., 100 Washington St., Boot BUNT & MINER, Nos. 71 & 73 Fifth Street, Fillish DEORGE N. LEWIS, 2º West 6th St., Cine A. OUNTES, No. 90 Third St., Louisville, I JOHNSON & TREANOR, Nashville, Tenn

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MARRIAGES.

At the residence of the bride's fisher, near Wilmington, Del. on Thursday evening, Aug. 19th, 1860, by the Rev. C. J. Crouch, Francis McBouley, to Anna, daughter of the late Sami. Lodge. On the morning of the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Sami. Vansant, Joseph R. Lippincott, of Salem, N. J. to Harrier H. daughter of Jos. C. Gill, Esq. of Gloncoster county, N. J.

On the 19th ultimo, by the Rev. Benj. Dott, D. D., Mr. S. T. Auge, to Miss Brill Johnson, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 21st ultimo, by the Rev. C. D. Cooper, Joseph A. Hull, of St. Louis, Mo. to Miss Lue Coerns, of this city.

At West Chester, Pa. on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 21, by the Rev. William E. Moore, Charles A. Wood, of Pittsburg, to Emily E. Changhter of Wm. Worthington, M. D. of the former place.

On the 15th nitimo, at Friends' morting bouse.

ner place.
On the 15th ultime, at Friends' meeting house
4 Cropwell, N. J., CLATTON COOPER, of Camden
5 ELEZABETH E. daughter of Isaac Haines, de

ceased.
On the 36th ultime, by the Rev. Geo. F. Wise-well, Mr. Joseph S. Knight, of this city, to Miss Cornelia R. Bell, of Wilmington, Del.

DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be according by a responsible name.

At his late residence, near Wilmington, Del. on Thursday evening, Sept. 13th, Samuel Lodge, aged 78 years and 3 days.
Suddenly, at Bethlehem, Pa. on Sunday, Nov. 11th, John Jonathan Bishop, in his 74th year. On the 5th ultimo, Clana, infant daughter of Joseph and Cassander Peck, aged 21 months.
On the vening of the 19th ultimo, Resident Aller, widow of Charles Allen, aged nearly 70 years.

On the evening of the 20th ultimo, WILLIAM S.

28th year.
On the 17th ultimo, ELIZABETH HUMPHRETS, in her 62 year.
On the 18th ultimo, Captain John Smith, aged 97 years.

97 years. On the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Renecca D. Thomas, widow of the late Benj. Thomas, aged 62 years. On the 19th ultimo, Rev. John P. Woods, aged 31 years.
On the morning of the 19th ultimo, ELIZA J. eldest daughter of Robert and Margaret Armstrong, Sr. aged 24 years.

THE STOCK MARKET. CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POS BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS,

ı	No. 1	90 B	outh	Third Street.	
ı	The following w	ore	tion o	losing quotations for Sto	eks
ı	on Saturday last.			ket closing steady :-	
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	North America	126	-	stock	62
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	FRF M MEC	All	54	stock 3	9
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į	Kentucky, By	95	-	Michigan Southern 174	ir.
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	Southwark and				4
	Frankford R. R.	1000	49	Sus & Tidewater 2 bonds, 187s - 1	r I
	Bonds	9.7			

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the bestand lar prepara made. Its sale proves lettee. It re Dandruff, &c., prevents the Hair from failing out, restores and preserves it, and is delightfully perfumed. Sold everywhere, for 25 cents a bottle, nov 34-5t

MISCELLANEOUS

No one of the "many ills fissh is hely to" is an prevalent, so little understood, and no inuch magiceted as Contiveness. Often originating la careleosmess, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to easits anxiety, white in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early cradicated it will bring the sufferer to on unitually grave.—Among the lighter evils of which Contiveness is the usual attendant, are Headsche, Colle, Rheymatism, Font Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, white a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscause, Dysentary, Diarrhoza, Dysepsia, Apoplexy, Epitepsy, Paralleys, Hyderies, Hydechendrians, Mchancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the opening that on an independent existence unless the the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it overs and to present a band of the order should receive immediate attention whenever it overs and to present a bandit meriest for

ever it occurs, and no person should neglect it get a box of Cophulic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will sup-the incidious approaches of disease and destru-ths dangerous for to human life.

Physicial.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head-ache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more, so that I can have them handy.

Thysician.—You can get them at any Druggiat's. Call for Cephalic Pills. I find they never fall, and I recommend them in all cases of Headschix.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send fire a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real bissing.

FACT WONTH K SOWING.—Spalding's Ceph Pills are a certain curs for Sick Headache, Bill Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness General Debility.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHES!

CEPHALIC PILLS, · CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS. CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHES

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack im-mediate relief from pain and sickness will be ob-

They seldom fail in removing the Nausca and Headache to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels,-removing

For Literary Men. Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Lazatice, improving the appetits, giving tone and signs to the digestive organs, and resto-ring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long

investigation and esrefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the sereous system or from a deranged state of the stomach, They are entirely regetable in their co

tion, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the alsonice of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS:

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. spaiding on each Box. Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medi-

A Box will be sent by mall pre-paid on receipt. PRICE 95 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

18 Cedar Street, New York,

Wit and Sumor.

THE LAWYER AND THE DEACON. A year or two age, as every one will re-omber, a strong revival of religion spread-er the land, and many hardened sincers are hoppitally converted. In the interior of ow York, an old lawyer was among those to probated to have found grave, but being subterable of a politician, and within a can-lase for a nomination to office, he commonpossible of a politicus, and winns a can-didate for a menimation to office, he common-ced taking a sly nip—sly at first, but the thing hugan to show liself in good time. The church was acadealized. One day the most prominent descon caught him standing in his affice deer in a very balany condition. The descon went at him rough shod.

"Duse'n," said old Biackstone, inserting his thumbs in the arm-holes of his vest— "Desc'n, a man o' my standing orienter be

"Deac'n, a man o' my standing orienter be armed enter a church. Tell-wher-Pil-do. Fil compromise honor'bly. Fil withdraw my acting an' on'ry member. Come, deac'n,

Bacustons, Arrangeon !- The attent

"There are some sad sights in this world; ity sacked and burnt—a battle field after a at alaughter—a London in the midst of a gue—a ship burning at sea—a family ining in starvation—a jug of molumer recited upon the pavement. All bad, it is

"But, to us—the saddest sight of all, is an old bachelor wearing toward the end of his journey of life, his great duties undone. Poor devil! just look at him: his shirt-buttons off his stockings out at toes—not a son or daughter, not a relative to drop a tear, close his eyes in death, or to leave his money to dy, in fact, to care for him-'shunn'd by

"Were we such a man-or rather half of a man-the mild reproving eye of a widow or maiden lady would drive us mad!

"But there is still hope. Uglier and older men than any of our friends have married beautiful wives, who trained them admirably, and spent their money elegantly."

"Too MUCH FIXED UP."-A good many years ago, at a time when there was a trian-gular contest in progress between the Whigs, need that the late John Morrisett, of Monroe, would address the county in behalf of the Whigs. Chancellor Lessenge was sent up from Mobile to meet him, as representative of the Southern rights party. The Chancelfor wore straps to his pantaloons, (then not a prevalent fashion in the country districts,) and ing a habit of putting his hands behind when speaking, and lifting the skirts of his cost, he displayed a large, new brass buckle, that fastened his waisthand.

Mr. Morrisett replying, remarked, in his nitable vein, that the ple of Mouroe did not "need to receive tical instruction from Mobile—least of all man who wore pullowis under and a breastprix on the seat of his

-For a great many years had Mr. Twist borne the title of deacon. Clergy and laity recognized it, and everybody called him dea "Good-morning, Deacon Twist," was that he should be deacon, because he was such a good, quiet, benevolent man. "Your Deacon Twist, seems to be a great favorite," said one who had newly moved into the neighborhood, to an old settler; what church is he deacon of?" "Not of any church," was the reply. "Well, what him title, then?" the stranger continued. "Why," said the one questioned, "when they were plastering the new church down here, he and another set up one cold night to watch the fire so that their work freeze, and to keep awake they played old sledge in the organ loft, and he's been called descon to this day."

WAS IT THE RIGHT END !-- An old gentleman, who was never accused of being a winard went out with his gun one day to shoot partridges, accompanied by his son. Before they approached the ground where they ex- consciousness returned, and he immediately ected to find the game, the gun was chi with a severe load, and when at last the old took a rest and blazed away, expecting to see for the gun recoiled with so much force as to im over. The old man got up, and while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, in-quired of his son, "Alphy, did I point the right end of the gun at the birds?

SPLENDED CHANCE.-Riding out the other soon seated, and began a busy talk. We inquired as to the chestnut crop, and if he was ing to gather any. His eyes brightened up

down, the trees are very low, and the men is

Any one who has gathered chestnuts with the fear of the "man comings" can at once see the advantage of the location of the six second growths above mentioned.—Ashiabule

THE WAS'S MIRACLE.-A party of travellunchoon. Their hunger was great, the prospect of appearing it small. The way of the
company proposed to work a miracle, and
taking up a plate of little dried-up bunns bethild in his arms, was pursued by a croco-

along the stood, fine other day, we instined a crowd of urchine etanding around a boy who was sacking a piece of eardy. "I say, Bill," said cent of them, "give me that candy, and I'll make it come out of my ears, like Biltz fid last night at the theatre." Second youth shells over the candy. First youth very dewatches the little fellow's sare-and after drawing himself into every conceivable shape, he said: "Well, if I haint forgot the rest, as

PADDY ON APRICA.—At a negro celebra-tion lately an Irishman stood listening to one of the speakers; and as the orator came to a "period" from the highest and most poetical flight, the Irishman said;

"Bedad, he speaks well for a nagur; didn't he, now? Somebody said, "He isn't a negro, he i

only a half negro."

"Only a half a nagur, is it? Well, if half a nagur can talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole magur might bate the prophet Jere

SONG.

You ask me to remember when My heart first clung to thine; If wintry clouds hung o'er the sky, Or summer's golden shine? l only know in winter time It could not, dearest, be, For never yet a cloud has come Betwixt my love and me.

You ask me to remember still But can you wonder if I all. Those by-gone hours forget? So calmly have the years flown by, So bright has been my lot, collect the time In which I loved thee not! J. E. CARPENTER.

HOW TO CLEAN THE TEETH.

There is, in my opinion, no dentrifice used baneful in its effects as charcoal. I doubt there is a dentist, with a fair practice of se than from the use of acids. I have had in my own practice to insert three sets of eight years, or whatever time the statue gives. eeth, where the gums were destroyed, and the teeth dropped out from the use of charcoal. In two of these cases the gums were permanently discolored, so that there can be no mistake of its agency

The effect of charcoal is purely mechanical; it is sharp as diamond dust, and the finer the worse its effects. Being perfectly insoluble in the fluids of the mouth, it insinuates itself between the neck of the tooth and the gum, producing ulceration, recession and final oss of the tooth itself. Next to charcoal, in their bad effects upon the teeth, are the various kinds of boles and earths, under different and high-sounding names, and popular as

tooth-powders.
I would have my patients use no kind of powders upon their teeth oftener than two or three times a month; then I would not have pared chalk, and a stick of red cedar, orange or hickory (we should say soft white pine), about three inches long, wedge shape, and from one-eighth to one-quarter inch wide; with this polish the enamel, being careful not

o irritate the gums.

The great dentrifice that should be used at all times, and under any circumstances, is soap. Its alkaline properties serve to neu-tralize the acids contained in the fluids of the mouth, and its cleansing properties will cor rect the breath, and remove offensive odor sooner than any article I have seen tried. 1 have seen the best effects from its use in tenderness and infiammation of the gums deno ting acrid secretion, and have never known it to fail in its results

PREASS OF MEMORY.-A British captain whilst giving orders on the quarter-deck of his ship, at the battle of the Nile, was struck on the head by a shot, and immediately be moved to Greenwich Hospital, where, fo fifteen months, he evinced no sign of intelligence. He was then trephined; and imme diately upon the operation being performed. self to see the orders ca ried out that he had given during the battle fifteen months previously. The clockworl of the brain, unaware that it had stopped upon being set going again, pointed to the sudden revivals of a lost intelligence almost rival in their dramatic effect the effect of the Prince's advent in the Palace of the Sleeping Beauty, where, at the magic of a kiss, the ir mates of the royal household, who had gon to sleep for a hundred years, transfixed in day, a little fellow stepped up and asked to their old attitudes, leaped suddenly into life We consented of course, and he was and motion, as though they only for a moment slept

AN OLD TREE.-The oldest known tree moment, replying with great carnestness:

"I know where there are six trees loaded own, the trees are very low, and the man is coven, the trees are very low, and the man is coven, in the year 288 B. C., and its history at least the preserved by a mass of defrom that date is preserved by a mass of de cumentary and traditional evidence. It we described by the Chinese traveller, Pa Hiam in the year 414, and by the earliest Europea, who visited it, in about the same terms. es, and is an object of worship t

taking up a plate of little dried-up bunns began to shake them, to make them hop about.
The landindy, observing the performance,
saked what was wanted.

"Keep still f cried the wag; "there is a
famine here; and I do this in order that we
may have a familian the stream, and pointed him with
The missale was wangelt,—the landindy
hastening in being on her good things.

child in his arms, was pursued by a crocodile; and in order to escape, he threw the
child to the munster, by whom it was at once
and devoured. A party of English
and American allow who with was himself select
back into the stream, and pointed him with
sticks and stones until he was himself select
by a crocodile; and in order to escape, he threw the
child to the munster, by whom it was at once
and devoured. A party of English
and American allow with with sticks and stones until he was himself select
by a crocodile; and in order to escape, he threw the
child to the munster, by whom it was at once
and American allow who with was to once
and devoured. A party of English
and American allow with with sticks and stones until he was himself select
by a crocodile; and in order to escape, he threw the
child to the munster, by whom it was at once
and American allow with with a stream.

The landindy, observing the performance,
and devoured. A party of English
and American allow with with with sticks and stones until he was himself select
by a crocodile; and in order to escape, he threw the
child to the munster, by whom it was at once
and devoured. A party of English
and American allow with with with with with the stream, and point of English
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and American allow with the stream, and point of English
and American allow with the stream, and point of Engl



CAUTION TO YOUNG LADIES WHO RIDE IN CRINOLINE ON DONKEYS.

COPYRIGHT OF LETTERS.-According to law, letters are the joint property of the wri-ter and of the party to whom they are sent. The paper, as a document, belongs to the wader (if we may coin a word by analogy to the barbarous law jargon in other matters, such as lessor and lessee, feoffer and feoffee, bargainee, vendee, covenantee, etc.;) but the letter, as a piece of "intellectuality," belongs to er-its immortal and indestructible part is his property. The recipient has no right to publish it; and a Court of Equity will grant an injunction to restrain publica tion. Perhaps this property may not continue longer in the writer than that of a book would continue in the author, viz., twenty-We are of opinion that if a man sends a let-ter to a newspaper to be published, there is no copyright remaining in the writer, and it would be a question to decide whether any is vested in the owner of the newspaper. Ju-nius held that there would, and thus protected his famous Letters,-London Review

ROYAL ANECDOTE.-A certain royal lady is blest with one child of more wonderful seriousness and solidity of mind than all the other little princes and princesses put to-gether. This scion of the House of Brunswick once asked Prince Albert what was the meaning of the words Cherubim and Bera-phim, which occur in the Holy Scriptures returned was, Cherubim is a Hebrew word eignifying "Knowledge;" Scraphim is an other word of the same language, signifying "Flame;" from whence it is inferred tha m are orders of celestial beings ex celling in knowledge; the Seraphim are cele tial likewise, excelling in Divine affection The child replied, "I hope that when I die, sire I shall be one of the Scraphims, for I had rather love God than know all things."-

SONGS IN THE NIGHT.

When, courting slumber. The hours I number, And sad cares cumber My wearled mind, That Thou art near me, Is still inclined.

My soul Thou keepest. Who never sleepest; 'Mid gloom the deepest There is light above. Thine arms enfold me. Thy word has told me That God is love.

Agricultural.

PACKING APPLES IN LEAVES. A few years ago Mr. S. W. Boynton, or East Hartford, while gathering up the leaves under an apple tree, in the spring, observed beneath them a fresh, unfrozen apple. I swer well as packing material for fruit and the next fall and every season six has used them for this purpose. We saw few years ago some specimens thus preserve when first gathered. Yet he assured us they were varieties that would have decayed months ago unprotected. His plan is to pick the apples carefully at the proper time, but not to pack them until the forest leaver are perfectly dry and the weather qu

Then the apple and leaves are packed in alternate layers, and the last layer of loaves crowded in as close as possible by placing barrel. The leaves are of such elasticity that the whole may be compressed so tightly as to prevent all shucking, &c., and yet not bruise the apples in the slightest degree. In this latitude Mr. Boynton has never found it necessary to keep these barrels of fruit in any place warmer than an open shed. It would be advisable, of course, everywhere to knop them in as cool a place as possible. In the spring they are to be removed to a cool, alry cellar, or to an apartment especially for fruit, in connection with the ice-house.—

COTTON SEED FOR HOGS.

Robert Nellson, Esq., of Montgomery, Ala bama, makes the following suggestions through the Southern Cultivator:—

The saving of corn is desirable at any tin but especially so this season, when the supply is but seasty in the South. It may, therefore, seem proper at present to substitute cotton seed as food for hogs. Almost every planter has learned the fatal results of feeding cotton seed in its raw state to hogs. In your Sep tember number, cotton seed is reco for this purpose when cooked. I think this is only one half of the recipe, and having had some experience in this branch of husbandry, will here state the way in which I am using t daily for about two hundred hogs:

I have two large cauldrons, one holding ninety gallons and the other fifty-five gallons arched in as for a distillery. They are filled with dry cotton seed pressed in hard; after which water is poured on till it raises the seed above the rim of the kettle, which is then covered with some planks and a piece of bagging or old carpet, to prevent the steam escaping too much. It requires boiling, or, more correctly, steaming for two or three hours, or until the seed at the top of the kettle is so well done that it can be mashed between the

The next process is the fermentation of the seed, which I consider of the utmost import ance. I have large tubs, that will hold abou sixty gallons each. About two or three bushels of steamed seed is placed in each tub, and filled up with cold water. In about twenty-four hours it has undergone a strong ermentation, and is then in a fit condition t be fed to the hogs; but as I have several tube some (and I do not feed but two tubs a day of this cotton seed beer, as it actually is, will often turn a little sour; the hogs will like it so much better. Once a week, I give a few handsful of salt or ashes on this food.

It does not, however, seem to agree with young pigs, and it is therefore not fed to pigging sows until their pigs are a couple of weeks old, or still better, until they are

I would, also, here state that hogs have free access to a small Bermuda grass patch, and always an abundance of water.

I learned this method from Rev. Samue

Johnston, of this place, who used it for nine years, and always had a beautiful lot of hogs that never got any corn, except what they could glean on the corn fields, after the crop was gathered. His year old hogs, fed on cotton seed, usually weighed 180 to 200 pounds

I have fed a large lot of hogs on this plan for the last year, with so much success that I never shall give it up, as long as I am raising hogs.

To D Grain is sometimes subject to depredations from the flying weevil or gray moth which developes and matures in the heart of the grain, and which imparts considerable heat to the bulk of the grain. The heat is equal to or above blood. Grain infested with this insect is easily detected in thrusting the hand into the body of the grain, by means of the great heat of the mass. Another insect is netimes found in granaries and in mills that depredate on the stored grain.

In France large quantities of grain are stored up against time of scarcity, and in order to protect it from the depredations of the insects that prey upon it, commissioners have been appointed to examine into the means of destroying them, who have reported that a small quantity of chloroform or sulphuret of carbon put into the interior of the grain pit (which is usually in the ground) and hermetically sealed up, will destroy all the pests. About 75 grains of sulphuret of carbon are sufficient for about four bushels. carbon are sufficient for about four ousness Grain put up in rail pens, as is the custom in the West, may be treated with equal succeswith this agent by covering the heap with tarpaulin or close woven cloth.

the N. Y. Spirit, writing from Virginia, says: "If my experience is worth anything to Old Whip's theory in Horses es. Mules, you can tell him that by actual experiment a pair of horses will carry a plough, drill, harrow or wagon, over more ground, and do work bet-ter, in eight hours, than mules will in twelve. In seeding wheat, I put in more with a pair of carriage horses to a drill, running them from 8 till 12 and from 2 to 6, than I could do with mules from sun to sun.

the South Kensington Museum, made a cu-rious statement in the course of his evidence tly given before the British Museum "We find," he said, "that the mere exhibition of pictures to great multi-tudes exposes them to accidents which would hardly be dreamt of. The public sneeze upon the pictures, and the saliva runs down and positively eats the surface off them. One of the most valuable of Mr. Mulready's pictures was covered with the coughing and sneezing of the public, looking close at the picture and laughing in the presence of it. great difficulty in preventing them expressing the emotions they feel in looking at a picture; they will touch it; they say Look at that expression, and the consequence is that they scrape off a little bit of the pigmen We have come to the conclusion that pictures within reach must be put under glass. We have already the experience that glass keeps pictures much cleaner. We all know that though the public is generally becoming very well behaved, and is well behaved, still they very much like to touch things. We had a little bit of sculpture, a mother and baby, and the baby excited the interest of all the mo thers that came to the Museum; they were always measuring their babies by the side of it, and touching it till it became quite grubby. It happened to be only a cast, but precautions must be taken to prevent things being

ODD DANAGE TO PICTURES.-Mr. Cole, of

LONDON EXQUISITES IN 1818.—Green brown, light blue, and light gray body coats were then the rage, studded with fancy buttons. The collars were very low, the waist long, and the skirts long and thin. Waist coats of light canary and other fancy patterns were all worn exceedingly short, and trowsers extended very little below the knee. Hats of most fantastic shape were worn, with turned up brim, and if white, with green edges, dis closing stiff-curled side locks. Every man, young and middle-aged, whether near-sighted not, wore a quizzing-glass of gold, and carried a thin cane or riding-whip. White cravats of immense height and stiffness were the rage, many of which were got up by a amous laundress of Shrewsbury, tied in most funtastic fashion, the groom's and coachman's knot being the favorite. Over these stiff and spotless "chokers" a thick black ribbon was aid, and from this depended the gold eyeglass, the shirt-collar covering half the car The supremest swells of this day had their front teeth bored to spit like the members of the Four-in-Hand Club. Our women wore immense bonnets of Leghorn straw, short sleeves, and waists terminating with the armpits. They also frequently wore glasses and carried immense reticules.—Blackwood.

NAVIGATION .- One of the New York aldermen in discussing some regulation of the railroads in New York streets, said that "the carelessness of the managers of the Hudso River Railroad was unexampled in the annal

Useful Receipts.

USEPUL RECIPE.-At this season of th year, when arrangements are to be made for winter fires, this recipe is well worth publica-"To stop cracks in chimneys and stoves

the insertion of stove-pipes, open joints in pipes, and all places of the kind:—Dissolve non salt in water—as much as the water will take up-and thicken it with clean ashe till it becomes a mortar of proper temper for working. This will harden in a short time es a mortar of proper temper for to firm cement, and Is better than mortar fo the purposes mentioned, and can always be

TO STOP LEAKAGE IN HOT-WATER PIPES -Get some iron borings or filings, and mix them with vinegar, forming it into a salve; with this fill up the cracks where the leakage is; and if the pipe has been previously dried, and if kept dry until this has become quite hard, it will never fail to effectually stop the leakage, and will stand for a length of time If an iron pipe should burst, or there should be a hole broke into it by accident, a piece o iron may be securely fastened over it, by bedding it on, in a salve made with iron borings and vinegar; but the pipe should not be used until it has become fir

CARRIAGE AXLE GREASE.—Take half a pound of sal-soda and dissolve it in a gallon of water just at the boiling point; now pounds of tallow and 6 of lard, and stir the whole, together until they are well mixed. An iron vessel is the best to use for this ope ration. When these ingredients are thoroughly amalgamated, the vessel should be taken off the fire and its contents stirred until the compound has become cool. A very good and simple grease for the axles of carts can also be made by stirring half a pound of powdered black lead in six pounds of melted

SOME CHOICE RECEIPTS

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. S. G.'s Pupping. -24 tumblers flour, butter size of an egg: 1 teacup sugar and a larg one of milk: 1 or 2 eggs, well beaten: 1 ten spoonful carbonate of soda, 2 cream of tartar. To be baked in a quick oven, as soon as made. This, without sugar, is very good, baked in a Turk's turban for tea.

APPLE DUMPLINGS.-Line a bowl with no tato crust, allowing the paste to come a littl over the edge. Have ready pared apples enough to fill the bowl: scatter in a little amon or nutmeg and a wine-glass of ros water: cover with paste, and turn over the edges, and wet them with water, and pinch them together: set the bowl into the oven, or into a cloth, if for boiling, and boil it in water already boiling.

milk with the rind of a lemon: strain and boil again. Mix I tablespoonful of flour with 2 of cold milk; stir it into the boiling milk, and let it boil up. Take it from the fire, and when cool add 3 well beaten eggs. Sweeten to taste, and bake in crust in a quick oven.

The Riddler.

MYTHOLOGICAL ENTERA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WILL WINDSOR.

I am composed of 29 letters.

My 22, 17, 5, 16, was an Hgyptian god, worshiped under the form of an ox. My 12, 30, 2, 19, 27, 4, was distinguished for his My 17, 21, 11, 7, 9, 16, 6, was a god of the sea, and

My 4, 8, 1, 24, 27, 17, 9, is a mountain in Thrace,

covered all the year with anow.

My 19, 4, 26, 7, 18, 33, was the son of 12, 9, 17, 19, 16, 35, 30, and his trumpeter. My 6, 30, 4, 11, was a beautiful priestose of

My 28, 16, 10, 5, 21, 18, 2, was a King of Egypt, slain by Hercules. My 24, 22, 17, 8, 12, 29, was a nymph beloved by

Apolio. My 12, 9, 17, 19, 16, 23, was the god of the 10, 20.

My 15, 22, 25, 16, 2, the most ancient of the gods in Italy, he entertained Saturn or val in that country. My 28, 4, 18, 22, 21, 29, 16, 10, was a famous giant,

My 14, 5, 24, 18, 16, 2, 24, 18, 16, 10, was the god

of honor and good faith. My 6, 52, 16, 16, 4, 12, was banished by Juplier, his son, from the throne of heaven.

My 1, 21, 17, 8, 20, 16, 6, was a poet, musician and
philosopher, whose skill in music was fabled to have moved the very rocks and

My 11, 4, 90, 22, 24, 9, 2, were nymphs of the

My whole was the son of one who wept herself into a stone, through grief at the death of her

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I am composed of 19 letters.

My 6, 2, 1, 13, will eat iron.

My 0, 2, 1, 13, will eat iron.
My 10, 11, 2, 12, is a number.
My 19, 14, 6, 15, 9, is a number.
My 16, 11, 6, 19, 9, 12, is a county in Indiana.
My 12, 7, 5, 14, 9, 4, is what many worship.
My 18, 5, 7, 1, 4, 11, 6, 18, is used by tallors.

My 3, 9, 9, 10, is a kind of meat. My 8, 7, 12, 5, 14, is a kind of wood. My 10, 17, 16, 16, 7, 1, 14, is what some people

are. My 18, 14, 11, 17, 13, 4, is what the hunter

My whole is what every man should do. mington, Indiana.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. My first is a useful vehicle.

That is always seen near a mart;" To tell its name your mind it may bother, For it's neither chaise, carriage nor eart. My second's a kind of habitation

About it little more need be said, Excepting this slight explanation,— That it's neither house, hovel or shed.

It will not take long to guess my third, If at guessing you're anyway cleve In speech and meaning it is a word Much like attempt or endeavor.

My whole is a profession or trade, But it's neither tailor nor tinker; To guess its name, if an effort is made,

Will take few thoughts from a thinker. A. K. HOWRY quea, Lancaster Co., Pu.

RIDDLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. The clergy say they love me well, They paint me modest, friendly, wise, And always praise me to the skies; But man's deceived by outward show, It is a plain homespun you know; The fraud prevails at every age, So says the school boy and the sage; Yet still we hug the dear deceit, and still exclaim against the cheat; Then shall the learned tongue prevail, If actions preach a different tale; But if my whole you do possess. It comforts you when in distress, And if kind Heaven such comfort brings, It's more than Heaven bestows on kings. Naples, Scott Co., Ill. 8. J. SIMMONS.

PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A merchant paid \$196,83 for some calice. He paid as many cents a yard as there were yards in each piece, and there were as many pieces as there were yards in one piece; how many yards were there, and what was the price J. W. HATCHER. An answer is requested.

PROBLEM.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. What must be the diameter of a sphere of gold,

that it may weigh 12 lbs., 1 oz., 16 pwts., 16 grs. more than a sphere of silver of the same Sharpsbury, Allegheny Co., Pu. T. L. M.

CONUNDRUMS.

When is a lover like a tailor? Ans.-

What part of a play do drinking men like the best? Ans.—The finale (sine ale), to be sure. Why is a sheet of postage-stamps like nt relations? Ans .- Because they are but

Why are people who sit on free seats not church? Ans.—Because they get good for so-

The shell. (A Agri case, that!)

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

CHARADE-Innocent (Inn-O!-cent). curses of pursuit. The pigeon flew at the rate of 50 miles an hour; it had flown 430 miles when it was caught. The hawk had flown 504 when it was caught. The har miles, and the eagle bee miles.